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VOL. XXX.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1862.

NO. 29.

Maine Farmer. EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man. thing done :

Webster, were farmers; and it is no less an weaned." honor to them that they were interested in the pursuit. Of Washington's farm at Mt. Vernon, and of Webster's at Marshfield, all have long been familiar, and now, through a volume on the private life of Jefferson, by Rev. Dr. Pierson, increasely and the shortest cut and large branches, and even hollow trees, will do fire wood or any other purpose as long as one can be found ready cut down, and tolerably convenient. In our new way of fencing the shortest cut and large branches, and even hollow trees, will do fire wood and condend to the fire wood or any other purpose as long as one can be found ready cut down, and tolerably convenient. In our new way of fencing the shortest cut and large branches, and even hollow trees, will do fire wood or any other purpose as long as one can be found ready cut down, and tolerably convenient. In our new way of fencing the shortest cut and large branches, and even hollow trees, will do fire wood or any other purpose as long as one can be found ready cut down, and tolerably convenient. In our new way of fencing the shortest cut and large branches, and even hollow trees, will do fire wood or any other purpose as long as one can be found ready cut down, and tolerably convenient. published by Chas. Scribner, N. Y., we are made pings will do for fire wood and coal wood." acquainted with the details of his farming opera-tions. The materials for the volume were main-seeds or grass, to be planted, he numbered each ly obtained from Capt. Edwin Bacon, who, for package and wrote directions to accompany them; nearly twenty years, was overseer of the estate at here is one :

Monticello.

Jefferson was a complete and systematic farmer, and gave to his farm matters that close and methodical attention which is so necessary to the method to the methodical attention which is so necessary to the method to the metho successful pursuit of any business. This system to having a great love for farming, Mr. Jefferson which he carried out upon his farm, also enabled was also very ingenious, and devised various modhim to accomplish so much in the various depart- els of new machinery, &c. He planned his own ments of business in which he was called to act. carriages, buildings, gardens, fences, and invent-He had, moreover, a love for the pursuit-another ed a plow that was regarded as a great improveimportant element of success. In a letter to Sir ment over any that had ever been used, obtaining John Sinclair, written in March of 1798, ac- many medals and premiums for it. knowledging his election as a member of the Here we leave the work which has given us Royal Agricultural Society, England, he writes: the pleasure of introducing Mr. Jefferson's agri-"In love for the art, I am truly your associate, cultural views and opinions to our readers. It but events have controlled my predilection for its presents us with the details of the private every-

but events have controlled my prediction for its practice, and denied to me that uninterrupted at tention which alone can enable us to advanced; the action which alone can enable us to advanced; the solid properties of the solid properties and the solid properties of the solid properties and solid properties of the solid properties and the solid properties of the solid properties and the solid properties of the solid properties and the solid properties

given concerning every piece of work upon the name, are ripe in June, and much before other estate. In November, 1807, he directs where to fruit is in a condition to be eaten. set a large variety of trees which he procured at Our attention has been called anew to this sub-Washington and had sent home. One of these ject by the remarks of Charles B. Ott, a well

in the south-west and north-west angles of the house. There were four of those trees planted last spring, two in each clump. They all died, but the places will be known by the remains of the trees, or by the sticks marked No. IV. in the places. I wish those now sent, to be planted in Seckel does very well on a stock of the June-

Monticello was a high mountain in the form of a sugar loaf. On the summit, about ten acres of the forest had been cleared off, upon which the mansion was situated. The grounds were heautimansion was situated. The grounds were beautifully ornamented with shrubbery obtained from abroad at great expense, flowers, &c. The garden was on a hill side, and was filled with all lected. That it possesses undoubted merits, eskinds of fruits, including grapes and figs. About three hundred acres were enclosed around the Thar who was regarded as the most practical buildings, from which a tree was never allowed to be cut. The whole estate consisted of nearly ten certainly the most generally approved of all plants

of all kinds, but was passionately fond of horses; he also gave great attention to the improvement he also gave great attention to the improvement of the breeds of cattle, sheep and swine. Capt. Bacon says the first full blood merino sheep in all that country were imported by Mr. Jefferson while he was President. They came by water to Fredericksburg, but we are not told where they were obtained. Capt. Bacon gave public notice were obtained. Capt. Bacon gave public notice pastures where this plant is largely found, mileh that all who wanted to improve their stock, might pastures where this plant is largely found, mileh send two ewes, which they would keep until the cows produce milk of a nicer quality than that lambs were old enough to wean, when the owner from any other grass. could have the choice of the lambs, and leave the remaining lamb and both ewes. In this way the remaining lamb and both ewes. In this way the dark thought a Monticelle greatly increased in feet then flock at Monticello greatly increased, in fact they accomplished. soon had more sheep than they wanted, and although other flocks were largely improved, people came long distances to buy the full blood sheep. At first they sold them for fifty dollars, afterwards for thirty, and soon down to twenty, and middle of June, and within a week rains havin a few years they became so numerous that ing been frequent, we may suppose the drouth to they were about as cheap as the common breeds.

from Barbary, the name of the breed was un-known. They made excellent mutton, but for other purposes were not liked, and in a few years time to save them from drying up. But a questhey run out. He also imported some Calcutta the wheat midge? If it is true, as Dr. Fitch conswine, which we should think possessed many desirable qualities. Capt. Bacon says: "They were siders it, that if the last half of June be wet and very long bodied, with short legs; were easily showery, the midge will appear in vast numbers, kept and live on grazing. They would not root much more than an ox. With common pasturage, they would weigh two hundred at a year atmosphere, they must have a damp, moist one, old, and fed with corn, and well treated, they June has been wet and moist they have always

any, as he could always obtain remarkably fine cattle from Western Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson's object in farming, and in obtaining improved stock, seems not to have been to make money. His first desire was a love for the pursuit, and his second, to benefit the country by having improved stock disseminated as largely as possible. But Capt. Bacon, who had the entire control of his form matters derived. Will it do any good to open it with a knife? tire control of his farm matters, devised a way by which some compensation was received for the efforts of Mr. Jefferson in this direction, and their herds of swine and flocks of sheep were

Monticello, and in this branch of farm economy are removed by first blistering, then burning with

or the rot cut out. Nothing else can ensure good

Among the directions given by Mr. Jefferson to his overseer at various times, we select the following items, as showing his particular care, and the interest with which he ordered every

Thomas Jefferson as a Farmer.

It is a high honor to the sturdy husbandmen of our land, that Washington, Jefferson and Webster, were farmers: and it is no less an weared."

"Pay great attention to the hogs and sheep. We must get in such a stock as to have thirty killable hogs every year, and fifty ewes. Col. Coles is to have a ram lamb from us of this year. Let it be the best. He will send for it when

In addition to this other full directions are uses. The berries, as indicated by the common

known nurseryman of Pennsylvania, in the Agri-Monticello was a high mountain in the form of berry, bearing fine fruit. Mr. Ott worked his

White Clover.

thousand acres, rough and uneven, and not adapt-that are cultivated for this purpose." Fessenden ed to profitable culture, but well suited for fruit.

Mr. Jefferson was greatly interested in stock

matter as red clover, yet its value as a pasture

We believe this plant to be capable of great

How is the Weevil?

It having been very dry this spring, up to the have broken and that hereafter we shall have Mr. Jefferson imported four broad tailed sheep plenty of rain. One extreme usually follows another. As regards grass and all other crops, tion presents itself-what effect will it have upon then we may expect a visitation from them this Of neat cattle Mr. Jefferson never imported appeared in larger numbers than where the same period has been dry. We hope our correspondents will keep us informed of the progress of the

Treatment of Ringbone. EDITORS MAINE FARVER :- I have a horse who

Nore. Whit is a species of ringbone, and is largely increased. "I told the people," he says, oftentimes occasioned by a sprain, but most fre-"to bring three sows, and when they came for quently it is hereditary. If not large, it will not them, they might take two and leave one. In this injure the animal, for general farm use, and it is way, we soon got a large number of hogs, and the better to let it remain, than attempt its removal; stock was scattered over the whole country." at any rate, it should not be opened or touched Considerable quantities of cider were made at | with a knife. It is sometimes the case that white he was very particular. In one letter, speaking of his apples, he says: "They are now mellow and beginning to rot. Let them be made clean, one by one, and all the rotten ones thrown away, correspondenta?—EDS.

Time to Cut Grass---Timothy.

Since the article on the reason "why grass run out," (published in the Farmer, of June 17.) was written, our attention has been called to some investigations and observations upon the in Prof. Kirtland's "Grasses of Northen Ohio," which we herewith present to our readers. The author lays down five propositions, and draws therefrom several conclusions, as follows:

of the plant through the stalk.

3. As soon as this process of nutrition is completed, it becomes manifest by the appearance of ments, almost exactly. pleted, it becomes manifest by the appearance of a state of desiccation, or dryness, always commencing above either the first or second joint of the stem, near the crown of the tuber. From this point, the desiccation gradually progresses upwards, and the last portion of the stalk, that yields up its freshness is that adjoining the head. upwards, and the last portion of the stalk. that yields up its freshness is that adjoining the head. Co-incident with the beginning of this process is the full development of the seed, and with its progress they mature. Its earliest appearance is evidence that both the tubers and seeds have received the requisite supplies of nutrition, and that neither the stalks nor the leaves are longer necessary to aid them in completing their maturity.

4. If the stalk be cut from the tuber before this evidence of maturity has appeared, the necessary, or watery, as wind or rain will

4. If the stalk be cut from the tuber before this evidence of maturity has appeared, the neessary supplies of nutrition will be arrested; their proper growth will cease, and an effort will be made to repair the injury, by sending out small lateral tubers, from which weak and unhealthy stalks will proceed, at the expense of the original tubers. All will ultimately perish, either by the drouth of autumn, or the cold of winter.

Good Pigs. A correspondent writes us that "Four purple beeches. In the clumps which are culturist, who says he has used this shrub as a Mr. John H. Chute of Otisfield, has a sow, onehalf White Chester, which, this season, raised

Make your Home Attractive. their homes more beautiful. Why not set out a wind, if not approaching rain, with or without fine row of sugar maples in front of your house; wind." if you do not live to recline under their inviting de your sons may, and thereby become a mor ument to your memory. Yes, reader, it is for your interest to beautify your rural home, that your sons and daughters will not become sick of home, and leave you to seek pleasanter locations.
"I'm not going to stay on this forlorn farm—I'm
going West," said a young man to us recently. We uld not blame him, for such a home we never uesire to giance at again. There was not a gate upon its hinges, while several lay in the mud, half smashed up, and that the farm was going to ruin with a smash, was evidenced by everything about it. A few lean hogs ran squealing by us, of such as it takes two to cast a faint shadow; and the rike of the cettle and the rike of th and the ribs of the cattle and horses could b counted half a mile. Our advice was for him to leave immediately. His next door neighbor was a man who understood his calling, and his farm was in good condition. He resided in a beautiful cottage, half hidden in the dense foli-age of fruit and ornamental trees. His fences, and gates were all painted, and in order. On looking into his tool house, (by the way, every farmer needs one,) we read on the door, "A place for everything, and everything in its place."
The out houses were in good condition, all painted; his live stock were a sight to behold. He too, had a son like his slack neighbor, and his father told him, Tom H. is going West, I suppose you will suit, eh?" "No I like here well enough." Now the secret of his attachome, lay in the order and neatness that surrounded it. He was willing for his son to set out trees; not like his neighbor's son, who if he attempted to do anything of that kind, be reprimanded; and if he reply, be told to pack up and dig off. What courage has a son to do anything under the rule of such a father. We reply not any, but to leave as they most surely will.

J. L. H.

ficult thing to remove, on others it comes away very easily. When first made, before the fibres have thoroughly absorbed the grease, soap of almost any kind will often quickly remove it; after a few days, a soap of peculiar quality is required. The hardest and whitest is commonly best, and seft soap is the most powerful, but liable to change the color or weaken the texture of the goods. Turpentine, kerosene, and other carbonaceous liquids, have a great affinity for grease, and dissolve it, but are themselves so difficult to remove from cloth that by their use we are apt to only diffuse the grease over a large surface. Ether, chloroform, and to a limited extent, alcohol, dissolves grease, and though they do not for further observation, and—for we want to be hol, dissolves grease, and though they do not remove it any better than turpentine, yet they bring it into a condition to be easily washed away Gardener's Monthly. by soap and water. On fabrics not injured by alkalies, ammonia water used to wet the spots, renders them easy of removal. Ox gall is a soap of a very delicate, mild character. It will someof a very delicate, mild character. It will sometimes remove grease and other spots from silks, and other delicate fabries, without injury to the colors, when every thing else fails; it is itself easily washed off. Almost any very fine, soft, substance will absorb grease. The articles most in use and very effective are potter's clay, French chalk, common chalk. These are scraped upon the spot in fine powder, or wet up to a paste and laid upon it and then by application of a hot iron in close proximity, even though it be a wax or spermaceti, is absorbed by the clay and may be washed away and all removed after a few patient applications. In the absence of clay or French chalk, or on fabrics likely to be injured by them,

Agricultural Miscellany.

Science of the Weather.

From a manual recently compiled by Admiral growth of timothy, and the proper time to cut it, as made by a practical farmer of Ohio, and given "How to observe the weather." "A few of the more marked signs of weather. useful alike to seamen, farmer and gardener, are

the following:
Whether clear or cloudy—a rosy sky at sunset presages fine weather; a red sky in the morning bad weather, or much wind (perhaps rain;) a

"Timothy grass is a perennial plant, which renews itself by an annual formation of "bulbs," or, perhaps more correctly speaking, tubers, in which all the vitality of the plant is concentrated during winter. These form, in whatever locality the plant is found, without reference to dryness or moisture. From these, proceed the stalks which support the leaves and head, and from the same source spread out the numerous fibres forming the true roots.

2. To insure a perfect development of these tubers, a certain amount of nutrition must be assimilated in the leaves, and returned to the base similated in the leaves, and returned to the base of the plant through the stalk.

bright yellow sky at sunset, presages wind; a pale yellow, wet; and thus, by the prevalence of red,

ing calm) an unfavorable change is probable.

Dew is an indication of fine weather; so is fog. Neither of these two formations occurs as it were, by wind-but seldom or never formed while it is

olowing.

Remarkable clearness of atmosphere near the five pigs. At four weeks old their weights respectively were 22½, 22, 19½, 18½ and 19 pounds.

For the Maine Farmer.

For the Maine Farmer.

For the Maine Farmer.

For the Maine Farmer. Make your Home Attractive.

tinetness, or apparent multiplication of the moon's horns, halos, 'wind dogs,' and the rainbow, are more or less significant of increasing

We recently called on a friend who is famous for the success of his apple crop. He is no be liever in the generally received opinions about the changes of climate since the days of our forefathers, wearing out of soil, degeneracy of varie-ties, and the theories that are satisfactory to most people for their ill success, and we asked him for on it; moreover, the tree becomes sickly, and then insects prey upon it; for they do not like healthy trees. Insects have an office in nature to perform, which is to hasten to decay what na-ture has intended to remove from living families, just as worms soon take away the life of a sickly pig. Easy enough talking, observed a friend with us, but how do you keep away the borer? Tobacco stems? No. Lime? No. Ashes? No, none of these. Pray what then? Now you give it up, I will tell you. I merely keep the oil scraped away from the trunk down to the bare roots all the year round-summer and winter. My companion laughed incredulously, if not contemptuously; and he said, friend C. I have given you credit for better understanding, than to suppose any amount of freezing or roast-ing will kill a borer once domiciled within the trunk of a tree. I do not suppose it will, he replied, I have no such object. If I can find one in, I trust to my jacknife or wire for his destruction, and not to heat or frost. This was a poser. What then is your object? was the next inquiry. It is to keep the borer out. Did you ever see J. L. H.

Grease Spots.

A grease spot on many delicate fabrics is a difficult thing to remove, on others it comes away very easily. When first made, before the fibres have thoroughly absorbed the grease, soap of almost any kind will always any kind will always

Hay and Corn Shrinkage by Drying.

The loss upon hay weighed July 20th, when cured enough to put in the barn, and again Feb. 20th, has been ascertained to be 274 per cent.

washed away and all removed after a few patient applications. In the absence of clay or French chalk, or on fabrics likely to be injured by them, any bibulous paper (such as will quickly absorb water, like blotting paper,) may be laid upon the spot and a hot iron being applied, a great part of the grease will be taken up by the paper, and the rest chiefly diffused so as not to be seen.

Mr. Hallett of England, improved the quality of his wheat in four years, by taking pains to select and sow the best, so that the head increased from the ordinary size to more than one foot in length, bearing over one hundred large kernels, and averaging about twenty-five heads to each plant or stool. He styles it "pedigree wheat."

The Taxes, the Dogs and the Sheep.

No branch of farming pays a better profit than the rearing of lambs for an early market and the feeding of sheep for the butcher. But to carry on this business with profit, the farmer must have a knowledge of the habits and discases of the ani-mal and must devote himself to their care and which suffers more from the influence of wet than the sheep. A drizzling, soaking rain will, in the course of a day or two, penetrate the longest and thickest wool, sometimes even to the skin, which afterwards keeps the poor neglected animal in a state of suffering for many days, particularly if the rain should be followed by sharp and cold winds. The skin becomes chilled and closed, and the lungs or bowels become affected with the most serious maladies. But apart from the loss to the sheep owner from his own carelessness and neglect, and the waste of grain and hay from want of proper superintendence, a heavy loss is suffered in every agricultural district from the ravages committed by dogs. This of late years has become quite a drawback to the breeding and rearing of sheep, and it is asserted on high authorise that the constant of the very loveliest sorts of Maiden Hair, did well for such a purpose, and this would be, I think, the prettiest kind to try; although it is a stove fern, it has been kept for years in a room window, and, in fact, it seems one of the most easy of its class to manage.

The wild pink geranium is another delightful and very aromatic basket plant, and the little blue Lobelia and the beautiful Torenia asiatica are also among those which droop down gracefully and show their beautiful blue flowers.

In arranging these baskets the grand thing, I ravages committee by the breeding and has become quite a drawback to the breeding and rearing of sheep, and it is asserted on high authority, that the country at large is a great loser, thority, that the country at large is a great loser, think, is to give enough drainage. I always put broken charcoal, covered with a thin layer of the country at large is a great loser. committed by dogs upon sheep, but, perhaps more than that, from the apprehensions of attack committed by dogs upon sheep, but, perhaps more than that, from the apprehensions of attack preventing many farmers from keeping sheep upon their farms. A man who has suffered a severe loss in his flock from dogs, or who has witnessed it in his neighbor's flock, is loth to keep up his stock of sheep or to purchase wethers for the butcher's use. From this cause, the increase of the number of sheep does not keep pace with the butcher's use. From this cause, the increase of the number of sheep does not keep pace with the advance of agriculture in general, and the price of mutton continues high, while we have not a full supply of home-raised wool. If this loss was computed, it would be found to be enormous; and reflection upon this subject has often suggested the question Let there are remark?

should be avoided while using the scythe, and, in gauging mowing machines, care should be taken to set them to run so high that they will not cut the timothy below the second joint above the

ing man, and owner of dogs everywhere are, to a great extent, let off lightly. There are millions of dogs in the country from which, by taxation, an immense revenue might be collected. Let every dog under twenty pounds weight be taxed the soil leaf mould. They required generally five dollars, and every dog over twenty pounds be taxed ten dollars per year. Any man who can afford to keep a dog can afford to pay the tax.—
Useless dogs would be soon killed, the growers of in Gardener's Chronicle. wool and fine mutton would increase vastly, to the benefit of the farming interest and that of the entire people. Tax the dogs, tax the dogs.—

Evans's Rural Economist.

About Strawberries.

TO PRESERVE STRAWBERRIES. To two pounds of fine large strawberries, add who deems it of sufficient importance to warrant To two pounds of fine large strawberries, add two pounds of powdered sugar, and put them in a preserving kettle, over a slow fire, till the sugar is melted; then boil them precisely twenty minutes, as fast as possible; have ready a number of small jars, and put the fruit in boiling hot. Cork and seal the jars immediately, and keep them through the summer in a cold, dry cellar. The jars must be heated before the hot fruit is of about twelve hundred sheep of the Merine

poured in, otherwise they will break. PRESERVE STRAWBERRIES OR RASPBERRIES FOR CREAMS OR ICES, WITHOUT BOILING.

Let the fruit be gathered in the middle of a fifty of these sheep were selected by the commission of the first of the sheep were selected by the commission while the first of the warm day, in very dry weather; strip it from the stalk directly, weigh it, turn it into a bowl or deep pan, and bruise it gently; mix with an equal weight of fine, dry sifted sugar, and put it equal weight of fine, dry sifted sugar, and put it immediately into small wide-necked bottles; cork these firmly without delay, and tie bladders over the tops. Keep them in a cool place, or the fruit will ferment. The mixture should be stirred softly, and only just sufficiently to blend the sugar and the fruit. The bottles must be perfectly dry, and the bludders, after having been cleaned in the usual way, and allowed to become cleaned in the usual way, and allowed to become the super statement consistence of the hoofs which had become detached by suppuration, taking care to draw no blood during the operation. He then wiped the suppuration from the sore, moistened it with a suppuration from the sore, moistened it with a suppuration of the properties.

STRAWBERRIES STEWED FOR TARTS. Make a syrup of one pound of sugar and a tea-cup of water; add a little white of eggs; let it boil, and skim it until only a foam rises; then put in a quart of berries free from stems and hulls; let them boil till they look clear, and the syrup is quite thick. Finish with fine puff paste.

Express the juice from the fruit through a

A Word about Lawns.

In front of the farm-houses, where there are no fences, and where cattle and horses daily crop the grass, we see thick green turf, really better lawns than any kept under the scythe. Indeed, there is great difficulty in this hot, dry, unequal climate, in keeping a lawn green and close through the hot season. I tried to see what this roadside turf is made of, as I walked along. It seems to be chiefly red top or white top and white clover. Herdsgrass is short-lived, a biennial properly, and its bulbous root is destroyed by roadside turf is made of, as I walked along. It seems to be chiefly red top or white top and white clover. Herdsgrass is short-lived, a biennial properly, and its bulbous root is destroyed by close cropping. Two things are essential to a good lawa,—keeping it close, and frequent rolling; not merely frequent mowing, but preventing the grass ever maturing into stalks. Nature will de sewethers, and here a creet propositive to get the content of the plumbago stirred in, make an excellent anti-friction grease for carriages, wagons and carts. do something, and has a great propensity to per-fect her works regularly, first the leaf, then the flower, then the fruit, then death forever, or for the season. Grasses follow this law, and if once allowed to go beyond the leaf, are reluctant to go back to leaf-making again. We see the same thing in fruit trees, which usually make little wood while full of fruit, but which are readily diverted from their tendency to bear fruit, into producing wood and foliage, by taking off their blossoms. By keeping the grass short, as is done by constant feeding by animals, the process of leaf-making is constantly repeated, and then constant treading at the same time keeps the soil compact and uniform, which seems to be favorable to a thick, but not to a rank growth.

A solid foot of half rotted stable manure will weigh, upon an average, 56 pounds. If it is coarse or dry, it will average 48 pounds to the foot. A load of manure, or 36 cubic feet, of first quality, will weigh 2,016 pounds; second quality, 1,728 pounds. Weight to the acre—eight loads of first kind, weighting 16,128 pounds, will give load to each square foot. Five loads will give 63 pounds to the rod. An acre containing 43,-560 square feet, the calculation of pounds per foot, of any quantity per acre, is easily made.—

Plow.

In-door Gardening.

One of the prettiest ways of flowers in rooms is perhaps the fashion of little hanging baskets. In flower stands and on tables, and even in window boxes, it is often difficult to arrange climbers a knowledge of the habits and diseases of the animal and must devote himself to their care and management; for when these are left to the ignorance, stupidity and recklessness which so commonly characterize hired help, disease and loss are sure to follow. Shedding to shelter them from the cold rains of the winter and spring, must also be provided, for there is no animal which suffers more from the influence of wet than the sheep. A drizzling, soaking rain will in the

noise. The burglar fears the noisy dog will alarm those in steps—three on each side, and a wide the master; and a little cur shut up in the house shelf beneath. Very green and spreading Ipois a better safeguard than the most ferocious bulldog outside.

The industrial classes are everywhere groaning
under the burdens imposed by the necessities of
the war, while the luxurious and idle, the sportgracefully round every wire, and ran around

M. Bauchiere, of Toulon, France, claims to have discovered a most specific remedy against foot-rot in sheep. It has attracted the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, breed, nearly all of whom were attacked with foot-rot—some to such a degree that they could no longer stand, but crawled along on their knees. ferent methods in common use, namely: 1, vernearly so, should be moistened with a little spirit on the side which is to be next the cork. substance. Five days after the operation the sheep treated by M. Bauchiere were found to be cured, while those subjected to the other three methods were still in a diseased state, though progressing favorably. M. Bauchiere's specific still a secret, but will no doubt be published.

Lubricating Substances.

Express the juice from the fruit through a cloth, strain it clear, weigh and stir to it an equal proportion of the finest sugar dried and reduced to powder; when this is dissolved, place the preserving pan over a very clear fire, and stir the jelly often until it boils; clear it carefully from scum, and boil it quickly from fifteen to twenty-five minutes. This receipt is for a moderate quantity of the preserve; a very small portion will require much less time.

The Scientific American says, pure sperm oil is the best lubricant for light machinery, but its the best lubricant for light machinery, but its high price calls for a cheaper substitute. The following has stood the test of use: Take equal parts of unpressed lard and refined petroleum, (the heavy oil is best,) melt the lard in a tin dish over the fire, then add the petroleum, and stir the mixture well. It costs one-half as much as sperm oil, and is nearly as good. A mixture of water and oil is excellent where considerable heat has and oil is excellent where considerable heat has to be carried off. The union is effected chemically thus: Dissolve two ounces of pearlash in a In front of the farm-houses, where there are no ences, and where cattle and horses daily crop then stir them together, and a milky, saponaceous

A solid foot of half rotted stable manure will

Rennebec Agricultural Society.

PREMIUMS.

KENNEBEC COUNTY AG'L SOCIETY. CLASS 1 .- Horses. For best stallion which has been

or shall be kept within the limits of the Society for the past or coming season, for stock, \$4, 3, 2; best breeding mare, with foal by her side, 3, 2, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; family or carriage horse, 2, 1; saddle horse, 2. Trotting horse within limits of Society, \$5, 4, 3; pair matched horses, 3, 2; three-years-old colt, 2, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 2-year-old, 1, 75, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; 1-year-old, 1, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report. CLASS 2.—Durhams and Grade Durhams. For full blood bull of any age, with undoubted pedigree, \$3, 2; cow, same conditions, 2, 1; two-years-old heifer, 1,50, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; yearling, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; calf, 50c. Best grade bull, \$2, 1; cow, 1,50, 1; two-years-old heifer, 1,50, 1; yearling heifer, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; calf, do.

Report; calf, do.

CLASS 3.—Ayrshires and Grade Ayrshires. For best bull of any age, with undoubted pedigree, \$3, 2; cow, 2, 1,50; two-years-old heifer, 1,50, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; yearling, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; calf, 50e. Best grade bull, \$2, 1; cow, 1,50, 1; two-years-old heifer, 1,50, 1; yearling, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; calf, do.

CLAS 4.—Herfords and Grade Herefords. For best bull of any age, with undoubted pedigree, \$3, 2; cow, same conditions, 2, 1,50; two-years-old heifer, 1,50, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; yearling, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; calf, do.

CLASS 5.—Devons and Grade Devons. For best bull of any age, with undoubted pedigree, \$3, 2; cow, same conditions, 2, 1,50; two-years-old heifer, 1,50, 1; yearling, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; calf, do. Ag'l Report; yearling, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; calf, 60e. Best grade bull, \$2, 1; cow, 1,50, 1; two-years-old heifer, 1,50, 1; yearling, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; calf, 60e. Best grade bull, \$2, 1; cow, 1,50, 1; two-years-old heifer, 1,50, 1; yearling, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; calf, 60e. CLASS 6.—Jerseys and Grade Jerseys. For best bull of any age, with undoubted pedigree, \$3, 2; cow, same conditions, 2, 1,50; two-years-old heifer, 1,50, 1; yearling, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; calf, 60e. Best grade bull, \$2, 1; cow, 1,50, 1; two-years-old heifer, 1,50, 1; yearling, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; calf, 60e. Best grade bull, \$2, 1; cow, 1,50, 1; two-years-old heifer, 1,50, 1; yearling, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; calf, 60e. Best grade bull, \$2, 1; cow, 1,50, 1; two-years-old heifer, 1,50, 1; yearling, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; yearling, Vol. Me. You yearling, Vol. Me. chass 3 .- Ayrahires and Grade Ayrahires. For best

CLASS 8 .- Beef. For best pair beef oxen, \$3, 2; cow, 50c. CLASS 9 .- Steers and Steer Calves. For best yoke two-

CLASS 9.—Steers and Steer Calves. For best yoke twoyears-old eteers, \$2, 1; yoke yearling steers, 1, 50c.;
yoke steer calves, 1, 50c.

CLASS 10.—Ox Town Teams. For best ox team from
any one town, not less than ten pairs, \$10, 8, 6, 4.

CLASS 11.—Town Teams of Steers. For best team of
three-years-old steers, not less than eight pairs, from
any one town, \$6, 5, 4, 2; team of two-years-old steers,
not less than five pairs, from any one town, 2,50.

CLASS 12.—Sheep and Swins. For best fine wool buck,
\$2, 1,50; long wool buck, 2, 1,50; fine wool ewes, not
less than ten, 2, 1,50. Best boar, six months or more
old, \$2, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; breeding sow, 2, Vol.
Me. Ag'l Report; six pigs of one litter, 2, Vol. Me. Ag'l
Report.

CLASS 13 .- Crops and Manures. For best conducted CLASS 13.—Crops and Manures. For best conducted experiment in raising half acre corn, \$3, 2; do. rye, 2; do. spring or winter wheat, each, 3; do. barley or potatoes, each 2; do, one-eighth acre carrots; do. do. rutabagas or mangolds, each 1. For best conducted experiment in preparing five cords of compost manure, a full description to be given in writing, \$2, 1.

CLASS 14.—Ploscing. Best specimen, not less than eight inches deep \$2,50, 1,50, 1.

CLASS 15.—Garden Vegetables. For best specimen of garden vegetables—carrots, turnips, beets, cabbages, &c. &c. to be exhibited, \$1,75c.,50c.; best lot seed corn, together with other field and garden seeds, 1,75c.,50c.

CLASS 16 .- Manufactured Implements. For best Swar CLASS 16.—Manufactured Implements. For best Sward plow, \$2, 1; seed plow, 1, Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; half dozen soythes or hay forks, each Vol. Me. Ag'l Report; half-dozen manure forks, do. shovels, hoes, narrow axes, each 1; horse rake, dozen horse or ox shoes, stone drag, each Patent Office Report; ox or horse cultivator, field

or garden seed sower, each 1.

CLASS 17.—Dairy Products.
For best June or September butter, not less than 20 lbs., \$3, 2,50, 1,50, 1; cheese, not less than 20 lbs., 3, 2,50, 1,50, 1. cheese, not less than 20 10s., 3, 2,00, 1,50, 1.

CLASS 18.—Fruits and Flauers. For bost winter apples, 4 varieties, \$1, 750., 500.; fall apples, 4 varieties, fit for use, 1, 50c.; specimen pears, not less than one peck, 1; grapes, 50c.; plums, 50c.; boquet of flowers, 75c., 50, 25; best lot preserves, &c, not less than four varieties, 1, 50c.

varieties, 1, 50c.

CLASS 19.—Home Household Manufactures. For best fulled cloth, 10 yards or more, \$1,50, 1; stripe frocking, or wool flannel, each 1, 75c.; cotton and wool flannel, 75c., 50; domestic carpeting, 16 yards, 2, 1, 50c.; hearth rug, 1, 75c., 50, 25; wool shawl, 75c., 50, 25; bedspread, including counterpanes and patch-work quitte, 1, 75o., 50, 25; woolen comforter or coverlid for winter clothing, 1, 50c.; worsted or woolen yarn, silk hose or gloves, each 25c.; lot double mittens, not less than 3 pairs, 50c., 25; lot men's woolen footings, not less than 3 pairs, 50c., 25; pair wool blankets, cotton and wool blankets, each 50c., 37, 25; wrought skirt, hoop skirt, each, 50c., 25; wrought collar or wristlets, 25c.; worsted relief work, best needle work, each 50c., 25; best-made bonnet, 1,

CLASS 20 .- Promiscuous. For best specimen cabinet each \$1; pair ladics' walking shoes, or thinks noes, each 25c.; specimen drawing, painting, display of ambrotypes, photographs, &c., each 75c., 50, 25.

Under the head of "Promiscuous" may be presented all articles that are not mentioned under any other heading, and the Awarding Committee will have a specified amount placed at their disposal—such as the Trustees will think the circumstances of the case demand.

Cure for a Jibing Horse. DEAR SPIRIT :- I noticed a novel cure for a fit DEAR SPIRIT:—I noticed a novel cure for a nt of "balks," applied to a horse yesterday, and would like to inquire of any of your readers skilled in equineology, if they can explain it. A fine iron gray horse, about 16 or 17 hands high, and weighing probably 1,200 or 1,300 lbs., with a fine, large, open forchead, and bright, clear eyes, showing no sign of vice or stubbornness, eyes, showing no sign of vice or stubbornness, was coming up street harnessed to a light, open, express wagon, and at a corner suddenly balked, and could not be persuaded to move; his driver then tried the usual remedy of careless, brutal drivers, viz. a tremendous flogging, with a barrel stave. The poor animal evidently could not understand the operation, and showed no sign of vice, but stood still, with his head turned back, and his ears put forward, starting at each blow. and his ears put forward, starting at each blow, but not rearing or kicking. The brute who was driving him, kept up his cruelty for at least ten minutes, until a bystander stepped forward and offered to start him, and the driver rather surlily consented. The gentleman went up to the horse and quieted him by patting and soothing, and then stooped down, and gathering a handful of dust from the roadway thrust it into the horse's dust from the roadway thrust it into the horse's mouth, and then taking him by the head, the animal, whom coaxing, pounding, and flogging had failed to move, stepped off as quietly, and docile as a lamb. The cure was entirely new to me and I thought it quite a valuable one. The almost universal mode would have been to flog, and hammer until either the two-legged or four-legged brute got tired.—J. R. S. in Spirit of the Times.

The Comptes Rendus of the French Academy of Sciences of Paris contains a very long paper, which is of some scientific and of more practical interest, on the art of making bread. It appears that the bran of ground wheat contains an active principle of ferment, which has hitherto not been rightly understood by chemists, and to which the name of cerealine has now been given. This ferment can, we are told in the paper before us, be neutralized by the application of glucose, employed in a particular way; and being neutralized, the greater part of the bran becomes transformed into good flour. In other words, what in France is called bread of the second quality, France is called bread of the second quality, which the common people are obliged to eat on account of its cheapness, (though they do so with a certain degree of repugnance,) can be done away with, and bread equal to that of the first quality, which is consumed by the better classes, can, without increase of expense, be substituted for it. Thus the new system seems to be of great utility, and it is desirable that our bakers should utility, and it is desirable that our bakers should inquire into it. The bread produced is represented to be very palatable and wholesome. In the course of the experiments which the new plan necessitated, a curious chemical fact was discovered—namely, that the dark color of bread of the second quality is not caused, as has always been supposed, by the presence of bran in the flour, but by a peculiar fermentation of the flour. The discoverer of the system is M. Mege Mouries.

Notice. MR. JAMES STURGIS, agent for the Farmer will call upon subscribers in Franklin County. Mr. S. N. Taber will call upon subscribers in Penob-

Mr. WARREN FULLER will call up subscribers in Som-

In the Fields.

It is a luxury to roam over green fields and along meadow brooks, at this season of the year; and although an opportunity for its enjoyment is seldom afforded us, yet when it does come we make the most of it. A single day in the woods and fields is productive of more gratification, than months within doors, although from our window are to be seen trees and gardens, and their beauty is as much our own, as they are the owners. The glorious air of heaven is not taxed, and the beauties of the landscape, composed of woodland and pasture, meadows and green fields, are just as much our own, even if we do not possess a title deed to their roods and acres. Line fences do not circumscribe or confine our enjoyment to any single spot of mother earth. The noble woods on the hillside yonder may belong to Brown; the meadow and the brook running through it here at the left, is Jones', and that field with the orchard is owned by Robinson :-- but the enjoyment derived from all these is our own, and we enjoy them without paying a tax on the land, or having them secured by a warranted deed. We ask no one to secure to us that pleasure which is derived therefrom, and no one can take it away.

But a day in the fields! Besides the pleasur and enjoyment which resulted therefrom, several items of a more practical character were picked up, which, with the thoughts suggested thereby are here given.

The farm houses of some of the older home steads in our State are institutions of themselves Large and roomy, with spacious apartments, they seem to have been made for summer enjoyment The broad kitchen with its open doors, and pure air drawing through, the milk cellar, where are long rows of bright pans full of the material for butter and cheese, the large sleeping-rooms, and above all, the green grass at the door, and the orchard close by ;-these are what one lovesthese are what give beauty and character to a home. Where we see these, we are sure to see a happy home, and domestic enjoyment.

Our friend, who had been hoeing corn, had lef that work, and was trimming his orchard. He regards this season (June 25th.) as the best time of the whole year in which to prune fruit trees and it is seldom he is obliged to apply cement or wax to any except the larger limbs, as they do not often waste their san at this time. His orchard was in grass, and very good grass it was too, but he is obliged to-haul it off at having time in order to make it, as it is unusually stout, and the trees of the orchard shade it so much that it is impossible to hay it on the ground. And this suggested the query to us, whether it was not a good plan to pasture orchards instead of mowing them. Cattle, we know would injure the trees by rubbing against the bark, or breaking the limbs, but sheep could do them no harm. Hogs would be less liable to injure them than any other animals. In the fall, too, when the apples begin to fall off, they could be made to subsist in part upon them, thereby saving many that would otherwise rot and be lost.

We noticed many fields overrun with whit weed, or the ox-eye daisy, and also some in which gaging the enemy, and he has been ordered to rethat this road has sensibly felt the depression of was an abundance of yellow weed-buttercups. It is generally a sign of run-out fields, or at least it. At any rate it is advisable to banish them accomplished by early cutting a few years in succession, then breaking up and re-seeding after a liberal application of manure; -but we would recommend pasturing such fields with sheep as the quickest and most practicable method of killing out these or other noxious weeds.

King birds are quite troublesome around his bee hives, so much so that he is often compelled to shoot them. This is only done when absolutely necessary, as they are a useful bird and a great benefit to the corn-field in keeping away the crows. The hive used is the old-fashioned square for the deposit of surplus honey. A passage from the main hive to these boxes is provided, and as they are filled up can be removed and others placed in their room. On the whole, he thinks bees do much better in these hives, than in any patent hive which he has ever tried.

A small black bug, which we have never noticed before, is found in excessive numbers upon potato leaves, and they are also frequently seen upon bean and pumpkin leaves. A gentleman in the neighborhood informed us that he has noticed them upon potato leaves for a year or two past, but not in such large quantities, nor so early in the season as this year. They are half the size of a flea, and nearly black, or dark brown in culor. When you approach a hill of potatoes, or touch the leaves, they usually jump off from the leaves with a quick jerk, much like the motion of a flea. Upon a close examination of the leaves they are found to be perforated with holes made by these little black bugs. How long they will remain or how much damage they will do remains to be

One of the pleasures of living in the country i that of drinking pure water; consequently, our first visit, after having rested a while from the jaunt in the fields, was to a spring at a short distance from the house. Here our thirst was satisfied by a cool draught of the best and purest water ever drank. It is quite a distance to bring water, up the steep ascent to the house, but it is so pure and cool that one is repaid for the task. Water from the "old oaken bucket" never tasted better than from this gushing spring.

Everything in the country is now looking finely; the recent rains and present warm weather are starting things along at a rapid pace. Since the rains of a week ago, grass in many places has grown one half, so that where the prospect then was for none at all, it has now changed to that of a medium crop. It will however be rather backward; indeed we doubt if farmers will begin to do much having before the middle or 20th of the month. The drouth which kept crops back will find farmers backward with their work for the first of July. But this is now corn weather; the nights are warm. Grass is growing, potatoes, corn, grain, everything is growing. Even weeds are as much benefitted by the rain and sunshine as the corn; but a warfare of extermination should be waged against them. They rob the soil of that nourishment which should go to maintain the growth of useful plants, and are therefore to be treated as "cumberers of the ground."

MAINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY. At the annua meeting of stockholders held in Bangor, or Wednesday last, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year : Hiram O. Alden and James White, Belfast ; Albert W. Paine, Jacob A. Smith and Albert Holton, Bangor; James S. Bedlow and Wm. P. Merrill, Portland; Aaron Hayden, Eastport; Edward O'Brien, Thomaston.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Hi ram O. Alden was elected President, and Wm. P. Merrill Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

and desperate contest has been raging since Thurs- ry of the introduction of Free Masonry into the day last, with frequently varying results, and as State, was not only a decided success, but is prowe write the fighting still continues. On Thurs- nounced one of the grandest demonstrations eve day afternoon an overwhelming attack was made seen in Maine. It took place under the auspice by the enemy, estimated at 60,000 to 80,000 of Portland Lodge No. 1, the oldest Masonic or strong upon Gen. McClellan's right wing. Af- ganization in the State. The weather was fine ter disputing the ground two days, during which until late in the afternoon, when a violent rain the fighting was of the most desperate descrip- storm set in, as the procession moved on its way tion, our forces fell back in good order, crossing to the pavillion, where the collation took place the Chickahominy, and taking up a new line The city was decked in gala attire, and the streets of operations, upon the James river, which ena- were lined with thousands of spectators, who bled McClellan to make an effective demonstra- gazed with admiration on the imposing pageant drawal of his right wing rendered the evacuation some 3000 Masons, was over a mile in length, and fully accomplished, the immense supplies for the Nearly every Blue Lodge in this State was repre army deposited there, millions of dollars in sented by a full delegation, and the Grand Lodg value, being safely removed on board the trans- of the New England States were also fully repr aunication with Washington having been des- States and the province of New Brunswick were troyed; but it is believed that thus far nothing also represented. has occurred to warrant any doubt of the success- After marching through the principal street brave soldiers have been obliged to contend, at fraternity were welcomed in a felicitious mann all points, with greatly superior numbers. The by Most Worshipful Grand Master J. H. Drun

by the eye-witnesses to the battle. to be able to announce a complete defeat of the suffered a few years ago, he believed he was co

mst week, have been comparatively unimportant. were 111 chartered Lodges at the present time We have particulars of the affair at James Island, with a membership of more than 5000. near Charleston, on the 16th ult., which do not The oration by Rev. E. C. Bolles of Portlan mmediately under fire of his guns, enabling him impossibility. No Montgomery ordinancedelay, however, enabled the enemy to collect re- had heretofore seen it taken. them back and into the trenches. Here a terri- was provided in one of Yale's mammoth tents. ble and destructive fight took place. The rebels The festivities concluded with a promenade obtained positions whence they could pour an concert at the City Hall, in the evening. enfilading fire upon our troops, and four hundred been placed under arrest by Gen. Hunter, for the ensuing year. alleged disobedience of orders in prematurely en-

hanock under Generals Fremont, Banks, and 263.14 as compared with the year previous. pied by these weeds. Some farmers contend that McDowell, have been consolidated into one army, The expenses of operating the line during the they make good hay, but we can hardly believe to be called the army of Virginia, and Gen. Pope, past year have been greatly reduced, being who has won so brilliant a reputation in the \$124,557.62—a reduction of \$29,293.92, comfrom the fields as soon as possible. This may be campaigns of the West, assigned to the chief pared with the preceding year. command by order of the President. The three generals were to retain command of their re- are \$74,105.51, being a decrease from last year spective corps as heretofore, but subordinate to of \$19,982.41. the enemy at Richmond.

port himself at Washington for trial.

to the movements of the Federal forces on the and it is proposed to raise the sum by subscripbox-hive, with smaller boxes placed upon the top | Mississippi. Every thing goes on quietly at New tion. Orleans and Memphis, the Union sentiment gaining strength and business gradually reviving in the interest of the Androscoggin and Kennebec to those cities. Vicksburg has been reinforced and consolidate with the Penobscot and Kennebec its defences strengthened by the enemy, in an-Railroad, and the subject be left with the Diticipation of the attack from Com. Porter's fleet, rectors, with full power to act in the premises. which at last accounts was on its way up the

ing water, so as to preserve it from any poisonous by vote of the House of Representatives for treaor dangerous qualities, and having it brought to son to the Government and other high crimes our houses as pure as if obtained direct from and misdemeanors, was tried before the United springs or fountains, seems to be a great desider- States Senate, sitting as a High Court of Imatum. Various materials have been used, and peachment, on Thursday last. The traitor Judge various methods tried, all of which have disad- was not present to respond to the charges made vantages attached to them. Hydraulic cement against him. Jacob McGavitt, John Hugh has been used to some extent. It is durable no Smith, H. B. Scovill, Isaac Lytton and W. G. doubt, but the pipe is very liable to crack in Brownlow gave evidence in proof that Humprocess of manufacture. It has been suggested phrevs, while holding office from the government in some of the recent scientific journals that a of the United States, was a rank secessionist pipe of rubber with cement upon the outside, He had held a court of the so-called Confederate would make a good tube for conveying water. States, at which were tried Union men, charged This would then be a cement pipe lined with with sedition and rebellion against the Confederrubber, and would be a costly one, as rubber ate States, in giving aid and comfort to the United which of itself would be a good article-is only States. purchased at a pretty high price. If a pipe, The Court found him guilty on the first five either for the purpose of conveying water from a articles of impeachment, and not guilty on the fountain, or used as a sink or other drain, be sixth, charging him with confiscating the propermade of cement, it must of course be placed below ty of citizens. It was then decreed and ordered the reach of frost, as it has been found to crack that West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District

and leak if not so placed. ton and other cities. It is called "Bituminized or profit under the United States. Pipe," and possesses many advantages over other RE-STAMPING COIN. The seizure of the money kinds now in use. It is very durable, and is not at New Orleans by Gen. Butler, which has excontracted or expanded by the influence of heat cited so much feeling among the foreign consuls will seldom or never leak. It is made in lengths of seven feet each, with a diameter ranging from two to thirty-six inches. The joints are conshould place the consul in question in rather nected by a cement of the same composition as the pipe, and is therefore easily laid and securely the pretence of that individual was utterly false, pipe, while it is thirty-five per cent. cheaper. It for his claim that the \$800,000 taken from his one-fourth the price of lead pipe, without the possibility of the formation of oxide or carbonate the square inch, or 500 feet head of water without any signs of leakage; and it will bear a temlargely used for aqueduct and other purposes.

The Machias Republican comes to us in a new dress, and in an enlarged form. The paper has always been ably conducted, and the enterprise of its worthy publishers deserves to be rewarded by the increased patronage of the com-

The publication of the Daily Evening Journal of this city has been suspended. The support extended to the enterprise has not been sufficient, in the opinion of the publishers, to warrant its continuance.

The Masonic Celebration.

The Masonic celebration at Portland, on Tues most thrilling and important character. A fierce day of last week, of the one hundredth anniversa-

tion with his left upon Richmond. The with- It is estimated that the procession numbered of White House necessary. This was success- was nearly forty minutes in passing a given point ports, and conveyed down the York river via sented. Commanderies of Knights Templar an Fortress Monroe to James river. No particulars Grand and Subordinate Chapters of Royal Arch of the movements of the two armies later than Masons were present from New Hampshire, Mas Friday night have been received, telegraphic com- sachusetts and Rhode Island. Several other

ful result of the conflict, notwithstanding our the procession entered the City Hall, where the splendid generalship of Gen. McClellan and his mond, after which W. Master W. Dodge of Port officers, and the devoted valor and constancy of land Lodge delivered an interesting historical adthe men during the protracted and bloody con- dress on the introduction of Masonry into Maine test, are the theme of most enthusiastic culogy during which he stated that Masonry in Maine from its first introduction, had made a health We publish in another column the latest de- progress, and notwithstanding, that many lodges tails of the fight received by telegraph, up to the were located in towns with a small population moment of going to press. We hope in our next and the bitter and unrelenting persecution the enemy and the occupation of Richmond by our rect in stating that all the Lodges chartered previous to 1830, had resumed work and are in The operations in other quarters during the active operation, with four exceptions. There

naterially vary from the accounts heretofore was happily delivered and was well received given from rebel sources. The attack upon the After a fitting allusion to some of the circum nemy's works by Gen. Benham, seems to have stances of the anniversary, he spoke of the vitali been rendered necessary by an attempt of the ty and endurance of Masonic principles. H enemy to entrench himself in a position which claimed that once brethren they were forever so would bring the encampment of the federal forces for secession in association with Masonry was an to shell them out at leisure and without risk of jar of the cannon of Sumter-no undue ambitio molestation. The movement of Gen. Benham, or questionable object could interfere to break although judiciously planned, and gallantly sus- that holy tie. Masonry had its work to do even tained by our brave troops, seems to have mis- in the midst of national troubles; and the carried, from the failure of the supporting col- speaker looked forward to the time when Richimns to engage the enemy at the proper moment. mond would be taken, not by the storm of can At one time the storming party were in partial non, the whistling bullet and the bayonet's steel, ossession of the rebel works, and it is stated but fraternally by the hand, as once many prethat their entire defences would have been carried ent in that audience, (referring to the visit o if the first advantage had been followed up. The the De Molay Encampment a few years since,

inforcements, and a desperate encounter ensued, Remarks were also made by W. G. M. Coolidge in which the vastly superior rebel force brought and R. W. John H. Sheppard of Massachusett against the small number, who had actually after which the procession re-formed and marched scaled the parapets, enabled the rebels to force to Munjoy's Hill, where an excellent collation

No accident took place during the day.

men of the Federal force were either killed or A. & K. RAILBOAD COMPANY. The annua wounded, before a retreat could be successfully meeting of the Androscoggin & Kennebee Railroad accomplished. The latest news from James Company was held in Waterville on the 25th ult. Island states that our troops now occupy their John Ware, Jediah Morrill, Ira Crocker, Wiloriginal position unmolested, and reinforcements liam Goodenow, Franklin Smith, Samuel P. Benare arriving to their support. Gen. Benham has son and Rufus Horton, were chosen Directors for

business for the past year; the earnings of the The forces on the Shenandoah and Rappa- line having fallen off during the past year \$64,-

The net earnings belonging to the Corporation,

the authority of Gen. Pope. Gen. Fremont Upon the subject of a consolidation with the seems to have taken umbrage at the arrangement, Penobscot & Kennebec Railroad, the Directors and has asked to be relieved of his command state that a special meeting of the stockholders His request has been granted, and Gen. Rufus of each road will have to be called for the pur-King appointed to succeed him. It is stated that pose. If the two lines consolidate, the road will Gen. Pope will co-operate with McClellan against take the name of the "Maine Central Railroad," but the sum of \$75,000 must be paid to the city Nothing important has transpired in reference of Bangor before consolidation can take place,

After some debate it was voted that "it is for

JUDGE HUMPHREYS CONVICTED. West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United BITUMINZED WATER PIPE. A pipe for convey- States for the District of Tennessee, impeached

Court of the United States for the Western, Mid-A new kind of pipe, which has been used to a dle and Eastern Tennessee, be and is removed large extent in England and France for a number from said office, and that he be and is disqualified of years, has recently come into some use in Bos- from holding or enjoying any office of honor, trust

there as belonging to persons properly under the means of bringing to light a shrewd trick, which custody "was not the proceeds of the secesh robbery of the United States mint, but Mexican dolof lead, with their poisonous effects. The pipe dam," has been fairly exposed by microscopic examination of the coin itself, which shows underperature of 150° of heat receiving therefrom no evidence that it was originally United States injury. A pipe possessing these qualities will coin. It was re-stamped (in New Orleans) in surely be a great benefit, and must eventually be order to prevent detection in case it should fall again within reach of Uncle Sam's clutches. The O, the distinctive mark of the United States dollar coinage by the New Orleans mint, still remains visible with the microscope upon each of the aforesaid eight hundred thousand dollars.

Gov. Washburn has appointed Hon. John L. Cutler of Augusta, and Rev. Richard Woodhull of Bangor, Trustees of the Insane Hospital. Wm. Wilson of Rockland is appointed Inspector of the State Prison.

Gen. Howard is announced to deliver oration at a celebration of the Fourth of July at Livermore Falls,

AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

mention of it, I give the account as I received it

considered a very difficult and dangerous enter

prise. Under command of Major Whitney, they left Front Royal on the afternoon of Monday, the

2d inst., and proceeded to within one mile of

Winchester, where, just at dark, they halted, and in the woods, behind a hill that lay between them

secure in their rear, they had no guard of any

for guides, and, starting at daylight the next

troops were advancing in force. Soldiers threw down their arms, and the prisoners, never stop-

ping to arrange their morning toilet, jumped from

and by the guard into the street. What thes

men from the Pine Tree State were anxious to do

and might have done had their orders allowed, it

s needless to state. They dashed on to execute

One bold feat was performed by Lieut. Mont-

comery, of Co. D. It seems he had long ago de-

ermined, in his own mind, to secure as a trophy

This opportunity was not to be lost; so, obtain-

ing permission of the Major in command, he rode

that partook a little of the earnest. It was given

up immediately, and, wheeling his horse on the

ing them all in mute astonishment at the sudden

ness and boldness of the act. It was a Harper's

Ferry rifle, and the Lieut. congratulated himself that he has recovered a little of Uncle Sam's

property, which he presumes was stolen by that thief and traitor Floyd.

They halted within six miles of Martinsburg

when Maj. Whitney proceeded to Gen. Banks' Headquarters. Having delivered and received

his orders, he returned to his command, and the

next day (Wednesday,) they all returned in safe-ty to the opposite bank of the Shenandoah, where

they remained until yesterday, the bridges in the

meantime having all been carried away. Another

infantry, were also upon the other side; some of them between the two forks of the river, but all

There are twelve companies of this cavalra

under command of Col. Allen. Seven companie

Gen. Banks. They are a splendid body of men, and have, by far, the best horses I have seen in

When they first reached Washington.

marched from the depot to Capitol Hill, they

Some members of this regiment, when return

ing, on Friday last, from a scouting expedition,

were told by a negro, about five miles out on the road, that they were inside the rebel pick-

one who was a little in the rear, saw three or

had his rifle raised to has shoulder. He immedi-

discovered their mistake he was well out of range. The next day a reconnoissance was made in this

as they thought, but found no signs of the ene-

Another Execution in New Orleans, O

the 16th of June, four men, namely: Wm. M.

Clary of Charlestown, Mass., Stanislaus Roy of

Canada, Frank Newton of Lewis County, New

York, and George William Crispin of England,

powered to search dwellings of citizens for con-

cealed arms and other contraband articles. Clay

ceived from a member of the Maine Sharp Shoot-

ers, we learn that the Company is attached to

Gen. McDowell's corps d'armee, and is stationed

fare. Trains will leave Augusta at 6 A. M.,

Bath 7.30, and returning, will leave Portland at

GEN, JAMESON. The Bangor Whig of Satur-

four in the bushes by the roadside, one of who

They laughed at the idea, but soon after.

are in Gen. Ord's Division, the other five

ferry-boat.

of the service.

were thought to be regulars.

mpany of cavalry, a battery, and a regiment of

tant, he galloped away to join his party, leav-

k to where three soldiers were standing guard over some Union prisoners, and suddenly con-fronting one of them, demanded his gun in a way

the arms of the first rebel soldier he should me

their beds-if beds there were-and rushed over

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE FOREIGN CONSULS. | FROM FRONT ROYAL. From the correspondent We copy from the N. Y. Herald, the following of the Philadelphia Press, we take the following correspondence between the English, French and particulars of some bold movements of our troops Greek Consuls at New Orleans, and Gen. Butler, near Front Royal, Va., in which the Maine caval in reference to the seizure and detention of a ry recently bore a conspicuous part: "In the published accounts of recent operations in this vicinity, full justice may have been done large lot of sugars which had been exchanged for the money of the Confederate Government, and the proceeds devoted to the purchase of arms and munitions of war for the use of the confedwhich Gen. McDowell on his arrival erate soldiers. It admirably iflustrates the vig- municated with Gen. Banks, but having seen no orous administration of Gen. Butler at New Orfrom an officer of the regiment.

Parts of two companies, C and D, of the First
Maine Cavalry, were selected for this, as it was leans, and is a most refreshing specimen of plain speaking in contrast to the mincing and mealymouthed phraseology which has heretofore characterized too much of the correspondence with foreign officials:

NEW ORLEANS, June 11th, 1862. New Orleans, June 11th, 1862.

Sir.—It has been represented to the undersigned by Mr. Covas, of the commercial firm of Covas & Negropople, carrying on business in this city, that certain sugars bought by that firm, conjointly with Messrs. Ralli, Benachin & Co., also carrying on business here, are not allowed to be sold or taken from the place in which said sugars are stored without further orders from

We beg here to state that Mr. Covas represents to the enemy in Winchester; but thinking themselves we beginder to state that Mr. Covas represents the sugars in question, 3,305 hogs-beads, have been bought for and are the property of British, French and Greek subjects, and with which fact The purchases of these sugars were effected at various

The purchases of these sugars were effected at various times, ranging from January to March last, paid for at the time of purchase, in the usual manner in which such business is carried on here by foreign commercial houses when purchasing for account of distant parties—i. e., by the proceeds of bills of exchange, drawn by the purchaser here upon the bona fide owner of the produce.

These transactions were strictly mercantile, and, feeling assured by the proclamation issued by you under date of May 1—had they any fears before—that this the property of foreigners was safe, and would be accorded that protection, as stated in the proclamation, which had been granted heretofore to such property under the United States laws, the purchasers of these sugars were anxious to ship them at a time when such other shipments were being made, but, by your order, as stated above, were provented, thereby entailing upon morning, dashed through the town in gallant style. Seesh citizens, rebel soldiers and Union prisoners were alike utterly astonished. All supas stated above, were prevented, thereby entailing upon the foreign owners great loss. But as the undersigned are disposed to waive all past proceedings, they beg that the order not permitting the removal of the pro-duce in question be rescinded, and that the sugars be at the disposal of the purchasers, to do with them as they may see fit; or that the undersigned, if compatible, in consideration of the interest concerned, be placed in onsideration of the interest concerned, be placed in ossession of the facts which caused such order to b issued, the enforcing and existence of which materially retards and stops the legitimate business of our countrymen. We beg to remain, sir, your obedient servants, Gronge Corpelle, H. B. M.'s Acting Consul.

CH. MEJAN, French Consul.
M. J. Benacht, Greek Consul.
To Major General Benj. F. Butlen, Commanding oppartment of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

GENERAL BUTLER'S REPLY. GENERAL BUTLER'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, Solution of the Guler, Solution of the Sugars in possession of Mr. Covas, who is the only party known to the United States authorities, I have examined with care the statement you have sent me. I had information, the source of which you will not expect me to disclose, that Mr. Covas had been engaged in buying Confederate otes, giving for them sterling abroad the credit of the ving for them sterling exchange, thus transfer and the credit of the States in the rebellion ring abroad the credit of the States in the rebellion, and enabling these bills of credit to be converted into bullion to be used there, as it has been, for the purpose of purchasing arms and munitions of war. That Mr. Covas was one of and the agent of an association or company of Greek merchants residing here, in London and in Havana, who had set apart a large fund for this contention. That these Confederate puter, so purchased enterprise. That these Confederate notes, so purchased by Mr. Covas, had been used in the purchase of sugars

Ilmost \$200,000, are a part.

I directed Mr. Covas to hold these sugars until this I directed Mr. Covas to note these sugars until this matter could be investigated.

I am satisfied of the substantial truth of this information. Mr. Covas' own books will show the important facts that he sold sterling exchange for Confederate Treasury notes, and then bought these sugars with the

Now this is claimed to be "strictly mercantile." for a foreign market. But the Government of the United States had said that with the port of New Or-

changing of specie for Confederate Treasuary notes and ending the specie to Europe, to enable the rebels to one laws and the proclamation of their Majesties the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperer of France. What distinguishes the two cases, save that drawing the steel-lorg bills is a more safe and convenient way of cluding. They rushed forward with a shout, evidently exlaws than sending bullion in specie, and thus assis ing the rebellion in the point of its utmost need?
It will be claimed that to assist the rebellion was not the motive. Granted, "causa argumenti."

he motive.

Granted, "causa argumenti."

It was done for the desire of gain, as doubtless all the

of the 5th Maine Battery, and 94th regiment ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts in ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts in ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts in ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts in ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts in ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts in ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts in ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts in ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts in ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts in ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts in ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts in ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts in ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts in ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts in ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts in ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts in ing this war—a motive which is not sanctifying to acts in ing this war. reason or a high misdemeanor.

My proclamation of May 1. assured respect to all my. Three men, unarmed, but dressed in gray uniforms, with the buttons ripped off, they brought in as prisoners.' dye or less heinousness, nor a mantle to cover the property of those aiders of the rebellion, whether citizens or ailens, whom I might find here. If numbers of the foreign residents here have been engaged in aiding the rebellion, either directly or indirectly, from a spirit of gain, and they now find themselves objects of watchful supervision by the authorities of the United States, they will console themselves with the reflection that they are only getting the "hitter with the sweet." Nay, more, if honest and quiet foreign citizens find themselves the objects of suspicion to, and even their honest even the posterior of Nebraska. Of the branches, one selves the objects of suspicion to, and even their honest.

commences at Sioux City, another at another selves the objects of suspicion to, and even their honest acts subjects of investigation, by the authorities of the United States, to their inconvenience, they will, upon reflection, blame only the over rapacious and greedy of point on the western boundary of Iowa, which will probably be at or near Omaha City, or the rencetton, biame only the over repairous and greety of their own fellow-citizens, who have, by their aid to re-bellion, brought distrust and suspicion over all. Wish-ing to treat you, gentlemen, with every respect, I have set forth at length some of the reasons which have prompted my action. There is one phrase in your let-ter which I do not understand, and cannot permit to mouth of Platte River, both of these branches to be constructed by the Union Pacific Company, which constructs the main road. The Kansas branch, commencing opposite Kansas City, is to ter which I do not understand, and cannot permit to pass without calling attention to it. You say, "the un-dersigned are disposed to waive all past proceedings," &c. What "proceedings" have you, or either of you, to "waive" if you do feel disposed so to do! What rights have you in the matter? What authority is vested in be constructed by a Kansas Company, and with this branch the Hannibal and St. Joseph's road What rights is authorized to form a connection. The main road is to run by the most direct and practicable the laws of nations or of this country which route, to be located subject to the approval of the

Commercial agents merely of a subordinate class. consuls have no power to waive or condone any pro-ceedings, past or present, of the government under whose protection they are permitted to reside, so long as they behave well. If I have committed any wrong to Mr. Covas, you have no power to "waive" or pardon the penalty, or prevent his having redress. If he has committed any wrong to the United States, you have still less power to shield him from punishment.

I take leave to suggest, as a possible explanation of this sentence, that you have been so long dealing with a rebel confederation, which has been supplicating you under pretence of being officers of the army emto make such representations to the governments whose subjects you are, as would induce your sovereigns to aid it in its traitorious designs, that you have become rusty in the language proper to be used in representing the claims of your fellow citizens to the consideration of a great and powerful government, entitled to equal respect transport service. Roy was a sadler by trade,

but had lived a disreputable life in New Orlean with your own.

In order to prevent all misconception, and that for In order to prevent all misconception, and that for the future, you, gentlemen, may know exactly the posi-tion upon which I act in regard to foreigners resident here, permit me to explain to you that I think a foreign-er resident here has not one right more than an Ameri-can citizen, but at least one right less—i. e., that of meddling or interfering, by discussion, vote or other-wise, with the affairs of the government. for several years past. Newton had been a private of the 13th Connecticut regiment, but discharged for bad conduct. They all died confessing their crime and acknowledging the justice of THE MAINE SHARP SHOOTERS. By a letter re

wise, with the affairs of the government.

I have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

B. F. Butler, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Messrs. George Coppell, claiming to be H. B. M. Acting Consul; A. Mejan, French Consul; M. W. Benachi,

SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER. The Kenneber Jour- near Falmouth, Va. All the men injured on the nal states that one of the recruits enlisted for the Front Royal Railroad are doing well, including 16th regiment, on examination proved to be a Boynton, Hamlen, Chandler and Davis, who were woman. The Journal says it appears that this reported dangerously wounded. The company woman enlisted and passed the Surgeon's examin- are supplied with Sharpe's Rifles, which they say ation as to health, &c., and came here with the are regarded as the best weapon in the service. recruits from Lewiston. She is of masculine The writer speads of Second Lieutenant S. C. otic, is willing to expose herself to hard marches and coolness in time of danger. and to hard fighting for her country; and also for the purpose of living in company with her lover, who has enlisted. She was rejected from the ser- Portland. Gov. Washburn is engaged to deliver vice last Thursday, and furnished with the means an address on the occasion. A splendid display of reaching her home, for which she departed in of fireworks will be one of the features of the oc her male attire, which really looked adapted to casion. In order to accommodate the public on her make and manners. She would probably be the line of the Kennebee & Portland Railroad, as efficient a soldier as most men who engage in extra trains will be run during the day at half

PAYMENT OF PAROLED SOLDIERS. U. S. Pay- 6 P. M. master Dodge is now in Augusta, engaged in paying the paroled soldiers of this State, who personally appear here for the purpose of being mus- day last, learns by a private despatch, that Gen. tered for payment. We understand that no pay Jameson is represented to be in a critical condican be secured except on personal application to tion, and it was feared that his illness might the Paymaster. Passes to Augusta for soldiers prove fatal. He was removed from Virginia to in the eastern part of the State, will be furnished Washington several weeks since, and is attended on application to Capt. Frank W. Garnsey, of the by his wife and her father, Jacob Smith, Esq., of 2d regiment, Lieut. T. W. Sabine of the 11th reg- Bath. Later intelligence encourages the hope iment, now in Bangor.

ease, and will re-cover. FIRE IN ORONO. The stable connected with the Stillwater Exchange Hotel, together with the L We have received the first number of part connecting it with the house, was destroyed new daily paper, called the Evening News, pub by fire on Wednesday of last week. The fire ex- lished by Bartlett & Burr of the Bangor Jeffersotended to the main building, but was extinguished nian. It is a smart looking, well-filled sheet, and before doing much damage.

THE TAX BILL. The Tax Bill has passed the two Houses of Congress and has probably received the signature of the President. It is to take effect on the 1st of August next. In its passage through the Senate the bill as it passed the House was amended in many important particu- ATTACK UPON GEN. McCELLAN'S RIGHT las. Among the more important amendments are by some correspondents to those who carried out the bold and successful expedition, by means of the following:

On all mineral coals, except such as are known to the trade as pea coals and dust coals, 31 centre Tobacco, Cavendish, plug, twist, fine cut, and

manufactured, of all descriptions, not including snuff, eigars and smoking tobacco, prepared witi all the stems in, or made exclusively of stems valued at more than thirty cents per pound, 15 ents per pound; valued at any sum ing thirty cents per pound, 10 cents per pound. Smoking tobacco prepared with all the stems in, 5 cents per pound. Snuff manufactured of tobacco, ground, dry or damp, of all descriptions, 20 cents per pound.

Cigars valued at not over \$5 per 1000, \$1,50

per 1000; valued at over \$5 and not over \$10 the field Sunday morning. The despatch states per 1000, \$2 per 1000; valued at over \$10 and that a severe and most determined battle was not over \$20 per 1000, \$2,50 per 1000; valued

at over \$20 per 1000, \$3,50 per 1000.

On all cloth and all textile or knitted or felted fabrics of cotton, wool or other materials, before the same has been dyed, printed, bleached, or prepared in any other manner, a duty of 3 per Theorem as a successful strategetic movement into which the enemy unwittingly had been drawn, and which will soon result in the capture of Richmond and the entire rebel army.

shall be paid on cotton. tified or mixed liquors. The tax on watches and pianofortes is stricken

calves, and cattle under that age, slaughtered for sale, 5 cents a head; and on all hogs, exceeding 6 months old, slaughtered for sale, when the port of two days' battle which the correspondent

per cent on the gross amount of all receipts.

When annual gains, profit or income exceed the sum of \$600 but not \$10,000, a duty of 3 per cent on the amount above the first named sum.

If the income exceeds \$10,000 a duty of 5 per and the other from behind earthworks at the ent on all over \$600.

On all telegraphic despatches or messages, when right of the bridge.

At about 2 P. M., the enemy's infantry and ent on all over \$600. the charge for the first ten words does not exceed squadrons of cavalry crossed the Chickahominy 20 cents, 1 cent; when the charge for the first in immense force, a short distance above the Vir ten words exceeds 20 cents, 3 cents.

Each policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description, whether against perils y the seas or by fire, or by other peril of any kind made by an insurance company or its agents, The dog tax is stricken out.

Sight checks, drafts, &c., for any sum exceeding \$20 two cents stamp duty.

Bill of exchange, inland draft or order, otherwise than at sight or demand, or any promissory note, except bank note, issued for circulation, for any sum exceeding \$20 and not exceeding \$100 nonading was kept up on both sides until about 9 P. M., when the battle ceased. ing \$5000 one dollar and each.

Conveyances for property, to the value exceed-

have been brought over to-day by means of a \$2500 and not exceeding \$5000, five dollars each; exceeding \$5000 and not exceeding \$100,000, ten dollars each; exceeding \$100,000 and not excceding \$200,000, twenty dollars; and for each and every additional \$10,000 or fractional part thereof, twenty dollars. any cavalry regiment. In drill and discipline it would be hard to find their superior in that arm

People's State Convention of Maine called by the rific, lasting twenty or thirty minutes, after Jameson Democratic State Committee was held which there was a lull. in Bangor on the 26th of June. The attendance break our right, which was repulsed. Half an was not large, numbering only 272 delegates. hour later another attempt was made on the left The tone of the Convention was emphatically for with the same result. The battle had then been the suppression of the rebellion and the restora-tion of the Union, although much difference of Reinforcements of artillery and infantry then opinion was expressed in reference to the selec- came steadily along over the bridge, marching tion of a candidate for Governor. The nomina- through heat and dust, over the hill to the field tion of a new man was urged in order to unite of battle. the two wings of the party in harmonious action. The enemy seemed to make their last the party in harmonious action. The ballot for Governor resulted as follows:— men back to the low ground between the hill and Whole number of ballot, 272; necessary to a bridge, where they could have been slaughtered bary, 106.

The following resolutions were adopted by the

Convention: Resolved, That it is the first duty of the citi-ten, in this perilous National crisis, to yield a ready and unwavering support to the Government from the river, Meagher's brigade of Irishmen in all necessary efforts to subdue the existing re- came over the hill, stripped to bare arms and orbellion, and vindicate the authority of the Con- dered to go to work. stitution and Union over every inch of territory They gave a yell and went to work, and the within the limits of the United States.

Resolved, That our army and navy are entitled and there the matter stood up to 11 o'clock on to the warmest gratitude and support of every citizen, for their self-sacrificing efforts in behalf

At dark an attack was made along the front of

of our common country.

Resolved, That we will resist all measures and of Generals Hooker, Kearney and Sumner's diviefforts calculated or designed to convert this war sion without material result. for the Union into a crusade for negro emancipa-

Resolved, That we cordially invite all those cit-izens of the State who concur with us in the fore-lines of battle and our rifle pits and redoubts. going declaration of sentiments, to unite with us in the elevation of people to official place who Sumner's Hooker's and Ayers' reaped them with will act in accordance with those sentiments. A resolution complimentary to Gen. McClellan

was also adopted. THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for July, contains an admirable mezzotint portrait of Professor Sam'l This will explain the enormous fire under wh F. B. Morse, the inventor of the magnetic Tele- our men were borne down. graph, with an interesting biographical sketch. The principal contents are: Social Life in Medie- states that our killed and wounded on that day val England; The Human Heart; Music and the reached 1200. Lyric Drama; Lives of the Engineers; Bygone ter's and other divisions into more close conne Manners and Customs; Memoirs of Richard the tion with the rest of the army; in fact, changing Third; The Latter Years of Wm. Pitt; The True the front of the whole of our forces, with our Founder of Virginia; Times and Space; The centre and left pressing immediately on Richmond Great Exhibition. Wm. H. Bidwell, Editor and Saturday. It was the virtual surrendering or

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY for July boldly Also to allow the rebels to follow up-and to and ably continues its discussion of the policy of emancipation in a variety of articles from the Gaines' mills early on Friday morning, which pens of some of our best writers. The number was done; the enemy following up, thinking contains sketches of the personal appearance of the traitor Senators Benjamin, Davis, Hunter, Mason, Slidell and Toombs; The Narrative of Southern Life entitled "Among the Pines," is Southern Life entitled "Among the Pines," is The related the position designed for their occupation by Gen. McClellan. continued : also Richard H. Kimball's new story "Was he Successful." The Continental takes o'clock in the afternoon a general and heavy enrank among the best magazines of the day. Pubwhen a lull took place; but the rebels again relished in New York and Boston by J. R. Gilmore, newed it with greater ferocity, having been reinfered. Our brave men stood the unequal conference of the con liams & Co. 100 Washington street, Boston and test like heroes, and canister, shell, grape and musketry did fearful havoe. Chas. A. Pierce, Water street, Augusta.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE for June is received from the American publishers, L. Scott & Co., 54 Gold street, N. Y. Contents: The their coats off, sleeves rolled up, and fighting like New Exhibition; Mrs. Petherick's African Jour-The ground which Gen. McClellan ordered Gen.

The ground which Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. frame; is sun burnt, and to all general appear.

Barker as an excellent officer, respected by the nal; Caxtoniana, Part V.; Six Weeks in a Tow-Porter to occupy and hold, was occupied and held.

Concern! Porter to occupy and hold, was occupied and held. ance would pass as a hardy man. She is patri- men for his pleasant disposition and his courage er; The Life of Edward Irving; Our Annual Deficits; Who Planned the Monitor? A Letter from ter's corps contended against the rebels, but sub-America. Price \$3 per annum.

> MAINE SIXTEENTH RECIMENT. The following Lee, Hill, Anderson and Branch. are the field and staff appointments of the 16th
>
> Maine regiment:
>
> The following Eastern soldiers were wounded at the battle of Mechanicsville, June 26th: 2d Maine regiment: Colonel-A. W. Wildes, Skowhegan : Lieut. Colonel-Chas. W. Tilden; Major-A. B. Farn-

ham, Bangor; Adjutant-A. P. Small, West transport steamer Mississippi, from New Or-

has resigned his command and returned home, we understand, on account of ill health. Lt. Col. Elias Milliken, of the Maine 14th, as returned home, having resigned his commisthat he has already passed the crisis of the dis-

has also returned home. A special despatch to the Portland Press says that in the late severe battle before Richmond, Lieut. Col. Wm. S. Heath, of the 5th Maine regment, was killed. Col. N. J. Jackson wounded. No further casualties are ascertain The despatch further states that the 2d, 5th, 6th and 7th Maine regiments were in the battle.

Zatest Telegraphic News.

DESPERATE FIGHTING BEFORE RICHMOND.

McClellan's Changes his Base of Opera-

EVACUATION OF WHITE HOUSE. Our Left Advancing upon Richmond. THE BATTLE STILL RAGING. IMMENSE LOSS OF THE REBELS. OUR FLOTILLA WITHIN FOUR MILES

Gen. Curtis in a Critical Situation in

NEW YORK, 30th-9 A. M. The Tribune has just issued an extra with despatches from the bat fought on the right wing on Thursday and Fri-

The attack was made by the enemy in immens On and after October next a tax of a per cent force, who crossed the Chickahominy above Me chanicsville, Thursday afternoon. They fought Whiskey-20 cents per gallon. No tax on rec- desperately, but were unable to drive our men single rod, though the enemy were ten to one.

The only force engaged on that day was Gen. McCall's division. The battle lasted from 2 to 9 On all horned cattle exceeding 18 months old, o'clock, P. M., when the division was ordered slaughtered for sale, 30 cents a head. On all back. Gen. McClellan was on the field, and ex-

6 months old, slaughtered for sale, when the number thus slaughtered exceeds twenty in any long year. 10 conta per lead.

On Thursday noon the enemy made an attack Steam railroads and steamboats pay 3 per cent.
Railroads using other power than steam, and ferry boats, 14 per centum; and toll bridges 3 vigorous cannonading from the woods on an emi-

ginia Central railroad, making a rapid advance towards McCall's division—entrenched on hilly woodland—across a swampy ravine, about a mile in the rear of Mechanicsville.

The enemy advanced down in the rear of Mechanicsville on a low marshy ground where our forces were drawn up behind rifle pits and earthworks on an eminence on the north side of the ravine, where the conflict became most terrible. The rebels with most determined courage, at-

tempted to push forward over the miry ground, but bullets and grape fell among them like until, in the words of an officer, "they lay like flies on a bowl of sugar," and withdrew. Can-Our forces were covered by earthworks and suf-

fered but slightly.

New York, 30th. Of the fight next next day, he states that the cannonading was terrific, and the noise of the musketry can only be understood by those who have heard the crash of immense

trees in quick succession.

Duryea's Zouaves were lying upon the ground On mortgages, for every additional \$10,000, two hours, while our batteries were shelling the woods over them. Finally towards night, the enemy attempted to

break the centre line in front of Durvea's Zou-The aves, and the musketry firing became most ter-Shortly afterward an attempt was made to

The enemy seemed to make their last desper-

crossed that long, narrow bridge Wagons, artitlery, ambulances and men were hurrying towards the bridge. A panic was most inevitable when a strong guard was placed across

result was that the enemy fell back to the woods.

Another correspondent speaking of the battle of Friday, says that twice all along the front did

Porter thundered on them with 50 cannot a very death harvest. In the meantime, notwithstanding the dispro-portion of numbers the Union line at every point is about where it was in the morning, and the

heroes behind it are in good heart. The rebels had from 60,000 to 80,000 troops. The New York Herald's report, dated the 27th.

The object of the movement was to bring Por-Proprietor, No. 5 Beekman street, New York.

Vacating of the long line of defences heretofore kept to Mechanicsville, in order to have our whole

forces within more effective distance

Our forces were increased by Gens. Slocum's

Palmer's, French's and Meagher's brigades, and the rebels were beaten badly.

Meagher's brigade went into the battle with

In the first part of the day, only General Porsequent reinforcements swelled the number to 45,-000. The rebels had 60,000 men, under Generals

Maine, C. A. Knapp; 5th Maine, Richard Law, T. B. Stone. PHILADELPHIA, 30th. The correspondent of

the Baltimore American thinks the object of Gen. McClellrn was to abandon White House and Waterville; Surgeon—Chas. Alexander, Farmington; Assistant Surgeon—Joseph R. Baxter, Gordham; Quartermaster—Isaac N. Tucker, Gardiner. which he accomplished with little loss in comparwhich he accomplished with little loss in compar In the list of passengers on board the U. ison with the punishment he gave the enemy, and thus strengthen his position by contracting his lines and changing the base of his operations to cans to Boston, we notice the name of Captain James river, where he will have the co-operation Lewis Chase of the 14th Maine regiment. He of the gunboats if the rebels attempt to interrupt his supply by a dash on James river. They will meet with prompt punishment from the gunboats and so weaken their forces in front of the city that it will fall into his hands with but slight

WASHINGTON, 29th. Since closing my letter sion on account of the pressure of private business. Lt. J. W. Whitney of the same regiment busy less returned home. other points on the Peninsula, nearly one day later than is contained in my letter. It appears that telegraphic communication between White House and Gen. McClellan was not broken until near 1 o'clock on Saturday, and then the wire was cut at the despatch station, eleven miles out. Tunstall's Station, four miles, was in our pos-

hour the operational coming nstrument be soldiers call th you — of a for final evacu fantry forces in steamboats in transports was few articles sco whole was of millions' worth perhaps not \$50 The cavalry a departure of the force, moved

the vicinity all After passing entire safety, liberty to state. Gen. Casey r did he leave a s trahand. At ten o'cloc galls and Capt. on their way to James river. instructions of protection of th NEW YORK, 3 ing the retreat of lan advanced the lofty eminence,

of which place ling distance. Rumor also s ed in the rear of An officer give ready on fire from Мемриіз, 28t 23d learns that t 20 gunboats and that morning on mand there, havi A letter to the 16th, says: We

that the Federal vancing column Creek Gap. W moving on our re waiting to fall u The same par Federal mortar low, was repuls batteries of six a the gunboats at the batteries, wh out doing any in Of affairs in id movements of most hid the sta have succeeded i within a short d he was still retr Catro, 30. Memphis has arr

Our gunboats and the Yazoo river, went by land on icated with Com Commodore has Davis which reac ing. Capt. Davi river with the I flotilla will soon The Re

The news from

Gen McClellan Movement on on Back. REDOUE

Hon. E. M. Sta

We have adva siderably to-day, men have behave still continues. (Signed) Hon. E. M. Sta to the advance

and one half o Hooker's right guns, and hope work intended ing splendidly. also. This i Heintzelman's thus far all goes have gained. gained. Loss r up to this time division, which most handsome! enced the enem (Signed)

> Hon. E. M. Star The affair is point fully with the strong opporthat could be de brought gallan ficult circumsta quiet. (Signe

Particul Gen. Hooker,

vanced his divis position.
The result was determined resistant lasted until four which the rebels During the d engagement, bu tion to accept fought gallanti was about 200 The rebel co division was

troops.

The ground for underbrush, bey The woods into the enemy, pro fire being know Two Napoleo Russey, succeed during the after An effort of the in their being The result of health of the ar to be gained Swamp. Gen. McClell

day, superinte Prepara NEW YORK, Richmond to t bringing up from agreed betwee Cobb in a recei on the field of prisoners of wa rangement has proval.

Letters to the McClellan's ar three miles lon

lieved the rebe whom they car stand one from Gen. Joe J Deserters w port that Gen. two of his ribs command. W to a country

Consolidation
Dowell's Depthe Chief Co jor Generals Fr been consolida of Virginia, an especially assig command. The stitute the first Fremont; the tute the second by him; the fo

They fought rive our men a e ten to one. day was Gen. ted from 2 to 9 e field, and ex-Tribune's re-

vicinity of Hancommenced a o from two batampbell's Penn-hanicsville road,

thworks at the e Chickahominy e above the Vira rapid advance ne, about a mile

the rear of Meound where our pits and earthorth side of the most terrible. ned courage, atthem like hail. r, "they lay like withdrew. Canides until about thworks and suf-

t next next day, was terrific, and ly be understood rash of immense upon the ground were shelling the emy attempted to

ecame most ter-y minutes, after pulsed. Half an made on the left the had then been thout any apparnd infantry then bridge, marching e hill to the field

ame on forcing our tween the hill and they could have es and men were n the enemy had tal, one-half mile igade of Irishmen bare arms and or-

along the front of 2 A. M., in front long the front did tack cling to our and redoubts. with 50 cannon.

to 11 o'clock on

morning, and the to 80,000 troops. nded on that day

ine at every point

was to bring Pornore close connecforces, with our surrendering or to have our whole

miles this side of morning, which ing up, thinking

ing till 7 o'clock, e rebels again rehaving been reinthe unequal con-

r's brigades, and the battle with , and fighting like

occupied and held. only General Por-

he rebels, but subthe number to 45. ers were wounded

ine, Richard Law,

he Chickahominy, tle loss in comparcontracting his his operations to tempt to interrup from the gunboats n front of the city with but slight

closing my letter elf very unexpect-nd in possession of White House and nearly one day letter. It appears on between White not broken until and then the wire eleven miles out. s, was in our pos-fternoon, at which

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

hour the operator at White House heard a strange signal coming over the wire. On going to the instrument he was heralded with what the Union soldiers call the rebel national salute: "I say, oh you — of a — ." This was the signal given for final evacuation, when a portion of the infantry forces immediately embarked on board the steamboats in waiting for them. The last of the ransports was moved off by steam tugs and a few articles scattered about on shore, fired. The whole was of very small value. Of the many millions' worth of property here a few days ago, perhaps not \$5000 worth was destroyed.

The cavalry at the White House guarded the departure of the last wagon and horses which moved off at the final evacuation, and joined the forces of Gen. Stoneman, who were hovering in the vicinity all day.

After passing these trains off, and securing their entire safety, Gen. Stoneman, with the entire force, moved off in a direction that I am not at liberty to state.

Gen. Casey reports that he lost not a man, not at liberty to state.

McClellan by water, and another division is to follow immediately in the same way, while Gen. Pope will also operate against the enemy at Richmond. Besides Gen. McCall's division, Gen. McClellan has received other reinforcements to the amount of several thousands since the battle of Fair Oaks.

Advance of Federal Troops on Weldon, N. C.

New York, June 25. The Richmond Enquirer of June 21 says: We learn from the Petersburg type of June 21 says: We learn from the Petersburg type of June 21 says: We learn from the Petersburg type of June 21 says: We learn from the Petersburg type of June 21 says: We learn from the Petersburg type of June 21 says: We learn from the Petersburg type of June 21 says: We learn from the Petersburg type of June 21 says: We learn from the Petersburg type of June 21 says: We learn from the Petersburg type of June 21 says: We learn from the Petersburg type of June 21 says: We learn from the Petersburg type of June 21 says: We learn from the Petersburg type of June 2

liberty to state.

Gen. Casey reports that he lost not a man, nor patches. Gen. Casey reports that he lost not a man, nor did he leave a soul behind him; not even a contraband.

At ten o'clock on Saturday morning, Col. Ingalls and Capt. Sawtelle were before Yorktown with an immense convoy of vessels and steamers, the new deeds of heroism and advising them to new deeds of heroism and advising them to aim low and make sure of their mark.

galls and Capt. Sawtelle were before Yorktown with an immense convoy of vessels and steamers, on their way to the new base of operations of James river. They would doubtless move down immediately to Fortress Monroe, and await the instructions of Gen. McClellan. A number are, however, already up the James river under the protection of the gunboats.

New York, 30th. Rumor says that some officers from Gen. McClellan's army say that during the retreat of the right wing, Gen. McClellan advanced the left wing some five miles to a lofty eminence, where a large quantity of charcoal was being used to heat shot for Richmond, of which place the position is within easy shelling distance.

Rumor also say that Gen. Burnside has landed in the rear of Fort Darling, and all his available troops were ready to attack it.

An officer gives a report that Richmond is already on fire from hot shot.

Memphis, 28th. The Grenada Appeal of the 23d learns that the federal fleet, to the number of 20 gunboats and mortars, opened at an early hour that morning on the lower batteries at Vicksburg. The result is not stated. Van Dorn in in command of that department.

them to new deeds of heroism and advising them to aim low and make sure of their mark.

The official list of the rebel losses at the battle of Fair Oaks have been published. Eighty-five regiments and battalions in all were engaged, sustaining a loss of killed, wounded and missing of 5867.

About 10 o'clock this morning a conveyance arrived at City Point with Capt. Roberston and Lieutenant Sykes of the rebel army, who return under parole of honor to Fort Warren, the rebel government having decided not to make any individual exchanges until the United States government shall agree upon terms for a general exchange of prisoners. Gen. Prentiss and fifty other Federal officers taken at Shiloh have been removed to Atlanta, Ga.

Charleston, June 24. The steamer Memphis is a new iron steamer.

News from White River—Flight of the Rebel Government of Arkansas.

Washington, June 23. — Evening

The result is not stated. Van Dorn in in command there, having superseded Lovell in the command of that department.

A letter to the same paper, from Chattanooga 16th, says: We have direct news this morning that the Federals are falling back before our advancing columns from Powell's valley to Big Creek Gap. While this is going on, Mitchell is moving on our rear in the vicinity of Battle Creek, waiting to fall upon his prey.

The same paper says that on Saturday last the Federal mortar fleet, in tow of tug boats from below, was repulsed at Grand Gulf by the rebel batteries of six and 12-pounders. The same day the gunboats at Vicksburg opened a brisk fire on the batteries, which continued over an hour without doing any injury.

Of affairs in Arkansas, the Appeal says the rapid movements of Gen. Hindman's forces have almost hid the state of Curtis's army, and that they have succeeded in driving him back to a position within a short distance of the Missouri line, and he was still retreating.

Carrol Repulse before Charleston—Gen.

Seederal Repulse before Charleston—Gen.

Benham under Arrest.

New York, 27th. It is stated that Gen. Benham is under arrest, with orders to report to Washington.

It is stated that Gen. Hunter left James Island on the 12th instant, leaving Benham in command, with orders to make no advance towards Charleston without reinforcements or further orders.

The reconnoissance was made on the 16th. Gen. Stevens, with 4000 men, was to make an attack at daybreak, while Gen. Wright and Col. Williams, with 3000 more were to support him.

Somehow the movement was delayed an hour, and as our troops rushed up the plain field, they were in broad day, and were met by a murderous

he was still retreating.

CAIRO, 30. The steamer Forest Queen from Memphis has arrived with 620 bales of cotton.

The news from the flotilla is highly interesting.

Our gunboats and rams had passed the mouth of the Yazoo river, and proceeded to within four miles of Vicksburg, from which point seven men went by land out to Louisning side and company to the Massachusetts regiment broke and scattered, and the 46th New York did little better. The

and one half of Hooker's division are where I want them. I have this moment reinforced Hooker's right with a brigade and a couple of guns, and hope in a few minutes to finish the work intended for to-day. Our men are behaving splendidly. The enemy are fighting well, also. This is not a battle—merely an affair of Heintzelman's corps supported by Keyes, and thus far all goes well, and we hold every foot we have gained. If we succeed in what we have undertaken, it will be a very important advantage gained. Loss not large thus far. The fighting up to this time has been done by Gen. Hooker's division, which has behaved as usual—that is, most handsomely. On our right, Porter has silenced the enemy's battery in his front.

(Signed)

G. B. MCCLELLAN, Major General Loss of the Army of Virginia, is earnly corps of the Army of Virginia, is subordinate and inferior to those ordinate position now assigned him, would, he says, largely reduce his rank and consideration in the service, it is ordered that Maj. Gen. Fremont be relieved from command.

Second, That Brigadier Gen. Rufus King, be, as he is hereby, assigned so the command of the lst army corps of the Army of Virgina, in place of General Fremont, relieved.

By order of the President.

By order of the President.

(Signed) G. B. McCabanan, Major General Commanding.

day, superintending all the movements.

REDOUBT No. 3, June 25—5 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The affair is over, and we have gained our point fully with but little loss, notwithstanding the strong opposition. Our men have done all that could be desired. The affair was partially decided by two guns that Capt. Dusenbury brought gallantly into action under very difficult circumstances. The enemy was driven from his camps in front of this, and all is now quiet. (Signed)

G. B. McClellan,

Major General Commanding. quiet. (Signed) G. B. McClellan,
Major General Commanding.

Particulars of the Engagement.
McClellan's Headquarters,
June 25—Evening.

Gen. Hooker, at 9 o'clock this morning, advanced his division with a view to occupy a new position.

The result was that the troops met with a most second time we drove them back a mile. By a remarkable blunder we relinquished all the ground we had gained as soon as we obtained possession of it, and then when the error was sifted and understood, our gallant lads went into it again, and corrected the mistake. Upon our retirement the enemy had once more swept in over the field, and a

The result was that the troops met with a most determined resistance from the enemy, which lasted until four o'clock in the afternoon, during which the rebels were forced to give way before the invincible courage of our men.

During the day everything indicated a general engagement, but the enemy showed no disposition to accept the challenge. Our troops all fought gallantly as ever. The loss on our side was about 200 in killed and wounded.

The rebel camp in front of Gen. Hooker's division was captured and is now held by our loss will, perhaps, reach 80 killed, and less than 200 wounded.

Two brigades—Grover's and Sickle's—did near-division was captured and is now held by our loss will, be work, though some other brigades were

division was captured and is now held by our ly all the work, though some other brigades were slightly engaged before the day was over. Gen.

The ground fought for was a swamp with thick underbrush, beyond which is an open country.—
The woods intervening between our troops and the ground fought for was a swamp with thick underbrush, beyond which is an open country.—
The woods intervening between our troops and the ground for was a swamp with the result of our artillers. the enemy, prevented the result of our artillery mustered for Wednesday's fight only 1400 men. Gen. Grover's brigade was composed of the 1st

the enemy, prevented the result of our artillery fire being known.

Two Napoleon 12-pounders, under Capt. De Russey, succeeded in getting through the swamp during the afternoon, and did excellent service. An effort of the enemy to capture them resulted in their being driven back with severe loss. The result of to-day is highly important to the health of the army, as but little more ground is to be gained to place our troops beyond the swamp.

Gen. McClellan was present during the whole day, superintending all the movements.

Mussachuchusetts, 2d New Hampshire, 26th Pennsylvania, 11th and 16th Massachusetts. This brigade numbered about 4000 men for duty.

Affairs at James' Island.

New York, 28th. The following is from the Richmond Enquirer of June 26th:

CHARLESTON, 25th. All is quiet at James' Island to-day. The gunboats yesterday shelled a detachment of the Marion artillery, posted on John's Island, and forced them to retire.

Later from New Orleans—The Maine 12th

day, superintending all the movements.

Preparations for the final Assault.

New York, June 26. A letter from before Richmond to the Times says Gen. McClellan is Colored Final Assault. New Orleans 20th, has arrived. bringing up from Yorktown sundry siege guns, some of which have already arrived. It was agreed between Col. Keyes and Gen. Howell Cobb in a recent conference that surgeons taken on the field of battle should not be regarded as prisoners of war, but non-combatants. This arrangement has been sent to Washington for approval.

Colonel Kimball, with four companies of the 12th Maine regiment, had broken up a rebel camp at Manchac. There had been for some weeks 1800 men there, with a number of heavy guns. They skedaddled on the approach of our forces, leaving their camp equipage, regimental colors, and some of their garments. Colonel Kimball, with four companies of the

colors, and some of their garments.

Letters to the Philadelphia papers from Gen. McClellan's army state that our first parallel, three miles long, is completed; also that it is believed the rebels cannot muster 60,000 men on whom they can rely to make a charge on us or stand one from us.

Gen. Joe Johnston Severely Wounded. Deserters who came in to-day confirm the report that Gen. Johnston's wound is very severe, two of his ribs being broken; and that Lee is in command. Wise is in disgrace and has retired to a country residence.

Consolidation of Fremont's, Banks' and McDowell's Departments—Sen. Pope to take the Chief Command.

Washington, June 26. The forces under Major General Fremont, Banks, and McDowell have been consolidated into one army, called the army of Virginia, and Major General Pope has been especially assigned by the President to the chief command. The forces under Gen. Fremont constitute the first corps, to be commanded by Gen. Fremont; the forces under Gen. Banks constitute the second corps, and are to be commanded by him; the forces under Gen. McDowell constitute the first corps, to be commanded by him. Gen. McCall's division, 10,000 strong, which formed a part of McDowell's corps, has reached

Loreign News.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamship Etna from Liverpool 11th and Queenstown 12th, arrived at New York June Great Britain.

The steamer Columbia had left Plymouth for Nassau with warlike stores, believed to be for the Confederate States. Two other steamers, the Merrimac and Sylph, had arrived at Plymouth, which are believed to be intended for the same destination.

The brig E. Fleming from Charleston had reached Liverpool with a cargo of resin and turpentine. She left Charleston in company with

several other small vessels.

The Times regards the defeat of Gen. Banks as

avowed would soon turn the scale finally and decisively in favor of the Confederate cause. Visitors at the great exhibition were number-

ing about 60,000 a day. France.
The Paris journals announce that it has been decided to send reinforcements to Mexico, but not intil next October.

West Indies, and particularly to the case of the steamer Circassian, in neutral waters—bound from St. Thomas to Havana, and within twenty miles of that port (Havana.)
Mr. Layard could not give an answer at present,

the case of the Circassian being under consideration by the law Officers of the crown.

In the House of Lords on the 13th, Lord Carnarvon called attention to Gen. Butler's proclam-ation relative to the ladies of New Orleans, and condemned it in severe terms as without precedent in the annals of war. He asked if the government had information of its authenticity, and if it had protested against it. He also asked if there was any truth in the rumors of the media-

tion of France and England.

Eurl Russel said that from Lord Lyons' dispatches the government believed the proclamation to be authentic, but with respect to any action of the United States government, in the way of approval and disapproval, they had no informa-tion. Lord Lyons had made no representation to tion. Lord Lyons had made no representation to the American government upon the subject, and he did not appear to have any information respecting the proclamation, upon which he could do so. For his own part, he (Russell) hoped the American government would, for its own sake, refuse its sanction to and disapprove the proclamation. It was important to the whole world that the usages of war should not be aggravated by proclamations of this kind. He then gave the explanation of the treatment the proclamation, referred to, but thought such proclamation, and dressed to forces which had just captured a hostile town, was likely to lead to great brutality. He therefore thought this explanation was no defense for the proclamation, and sincerely hoped

agreement would, for its own side, recommodore Farrague's feet. The
Commodore Farrague's feet.

The Supplement of the Parrague's feet.

The Supplement of Farrague's feet.

The Supplement of Farrague' ica it would not only lead to no good, but would retard the time for such offer being favorably made.

In the House of Commons on the 13th Sir J.

In the House of Commons on the 13th Sir J. Walsh made enquiries as to the auththenticity of Gen. Butler's proclamation, and denounced it as repugnant to the feelings of the 19th century, and devertisement in another column, headed Honey! Honey!

repugnant to the feelings of the 19th century, and moved for any correspondence on the subject.

Mr. Gregory deprecated any fussy or meddling interference in the affairs of foreign States, and entirely disapproved of the homilies which were continually being read to foreign powers by her Majesty's Government. This, however, was an exceptional case. Proclamation had been issued by a General of the United States, repugnant to decency, civilization and humanity, which was to be put in force against a people with whom we were connected by every tie of family, language and religion. It was the duty of Government to protest against such proclamation, and appeal to the moral sense of the world against an outrage so wicked, inexcusable and useless.

Lord Palmeston thought no man could read the moral sense of the world sense of deepest indignation. In South Montville, Smith D. Crane to Harriet Philibrick.

In Winterport Eben II. Clements to Mary E. Lowell.

proclamation without feelings of deepest indigna-tion. (Cheers.) It was a proclamation to which he tion. (Cheers.) It was a proclamation to which he did not scruple to attach the epithet of infamous. (Cheers.) An Englishman must blush to think such an act had been completed by a man belonging to the Anglo Saxon race. If it had sprung from some barbarous people not within the pale of civilization, one might have regretted, but might not be surprised. But that such an order should have been issued by a soldier—by a man who had raised himself to the rank of General, was a subject not less of astonishment than of pain. He could not bring himself to believe that the Government of the United States would not, as soon as they had notice of the order, stamp it with their censure and condemnation.

Paris papers state that the approaching journey

it with their censure and condemnation.

Tarks populars state that the approaching profit in the proper relative to a pranguments for a joint mediation in American affairs.

Tarks populars to the Engine Cabinet the private views of the Emperor relative to arrangements for a joint mediation in American affairs.

The Daily News argues strongly against interference in America, and contends that England has good reasons for not wishing to see carried out the intervention policy of Napoleon, which seeks to establish an empire with siavery for its corner stone.

The Daily News says; "From the moment the European soldier sets foot in the United States, the Government of that Republic will enter upon a new era of its existence. Its political isolation will be at an end, and it will be compelled to remain a great military and naval power, which it is not for the interest of England should not assist in any movements calculated to restore to the South that monopoly in cotton which has now proved of disastrous. It have been been been contended that the first of the contended of the world that it should become. The same article also contends that England should not assist in any movements calculated to restore to the South that monopoly in cotton which has now proved of disastrous. It will be at an end, and it will be compelled to remain a great military and land attaches little impersance to the French reports of negotiations for in the matter than England, and the Guardian would rejinct to see the struggle ended without interference by England.

The South's active of the structure of the world that the first of the structure of the structure of the world that was a first of the restore to the french reports of negotiations of the world that was a first of the world that the structure of the world that

as they did from China, with fresh title to the gratitude and admiration of the country."

Wanted immediately three hundred good COAT MAKERS, to manufacture Boston work. Call at the old Chisam stand, orer Rowse's Jewelry story. Entrance opposite the Depot, on Commercial street. None need apply except good coat makers. Augusta, June 30, 1862.

J. B. FILLEBROWN,

To be included the piece the barrel burst, and a piece entered his stomach, causing death in about one hour.

WANTED.

Wanted immediately three hundred good COAT MAKERS, to manufacture Boston work. Call at the old Chisam stand, or m

The Markets.

AL	GUSTA	PR	RICES CURR	ENT.		
CORRECTED WEEKLY.						
Flour,	\$5 50 to	8 00	Clear Sult Pork,	9 00 to	10 0	
Corn Meal,	75 to	80		6 to	1	
Rye Meal,	1 00 to	0 00	Turkeys,	10 to	1	
Wheat,	1 62 to	2 00	Chickens.	10 to	1	
Rye,	80 to	85		7 to	1	
Corn,	65 to	63		10 to	0.3	
Beans,	2 25 to	250	Herdsgrass,	2 25 to	23	
Oats,	40 to	43	Red Top,	75 to		
Potatoes,	25 to	35			10 0	
Dried Apple	, 6 to	8	Lime,	70 to	7	
Cooking "	40 to	50	Fleece Wool,	35 to	4	
Winter 44	67 to	100		40 to	4	
Butter	14 to	15		75 to	10	
Cheese,	8 to	10		b) to	6	
Eggs,	10 to		Calf Skins,	10 to	1	
Lard,	12 to		Lamb Skins,	25 to	4	
Round Hog.	\$6 00 to	7 00				

BRIGHTON MARKET---June 26.

The Times regards the defeat of Gen. Banks as one of the most important successes of the Confederates, on account of the lesson that it teaches the North, showing that efforts and sacrifices greater than anythat have gone before, must be made if even a border State is to be won back to the Union. It also says hopes of an early solution must be dispelled and mutual hatred tend to make a new Union more and more impracticable.

The Daily News treats the defeat of Banks as quite unimportant, and not in the slightest degree calculated to disconcert Gen. McClellan's plans. It was nothing more than a mere raid of the Confederates.

The Morning Post denounces in the bitterest terms Gen. Butler's proclamation relative to the ladies of New Orleans, and thinks the Government is bound to recall and court martial him, and says such an act as this if not promptly disavowed would soon turn the scale finally and device the succession of the company to the same as last week.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—June 26.

At market, 1000 Beeves, 100 Stores, 2300 Sheep and Lambs and 600 Swinc.

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BRIGHTON MARKET.—June 26.

At market, 1000 Beeves, 100 Stores, 2300 Sheep and Lambs and 600 Swinc.

Porting Angles Heef.—Extra \$6,75; first quality \$6,50; second to, \$6,00; third do. \$4,75 @ 5.50.

Working Oxen-\$100, 137, @ \$140.

Mick Cows—\$46 @ \$43; common \$10 @ \$20.

Veal Calves—\$10 @ \$43; common \$10 @ \$20.

Veal Calves—\$10 @ \$25; to years old \$18 @ \$19; three years old \$21 @ \$25; to years old \$21 @ \$25.

Sheep and Lambs = \$100 fbc. Calf Skins 8 @ 9c. Y fb.

Tallow—Sales at 61c @ 61c Y fb.

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Sheep and Lambs = \$100 fbc. Calf Skins 8 @ 9c. Y fb.

Tallow—Sales at 61c @ 61c

BOSTON MARKET June 28. FLOR—We quote common brands Western at \$4.25; fancy brands \$4.50; extras \$5.00 @ \$5.25; and superior at \$5.62; including choice brands of St. Louis. Southern Flour is quiet, with no sales to notice.

Conn—Western mixed, 63 @ 64c, per bushel.

OATS—Western and Canada, 50 @ 53c \$\psi\$ bushel.

RYE—S2c \$\psi\$ bushel.

HAY—Sales of Eastern at \$15.

NEW YORK MARKET June 30. THREE DAYS LATER.

The steamship Arabia from Liverpool 14th, and Queenstown 15th arrived at Halifax June 24th.

Grent Britain.

In the House of Commons on the 12th, Mr. Clay asked if the attention of the government had been directed to the repeated interference of United States cruisers with British vessels in the West Indies, and particularly to the case of the

Special Actices.

ist of doct. Gifford's H	OMEOPATHIC CURATIVI
PHILIP LEE	. Proprietor.
Depot, No. 136 Willia	m street, New York .
o. 1—CURES FEVER, Congestion, and Inflammation. 2—CURES WORM FEVER, 3—CURES COLIC Teething.	
Slow Growth, and Feeble- ness of Infants.	20-Cures Whooming Coug 22-Cures Ear Dischard
4-Cures Diarrhea. 7-Cures Coughs, Colds,	Noise in the head, Im; ed Hearing.
Hoarseness. 8—Cures Nervous Affections	23-Curks Scroftla, Enla
9-Cures Headache. 10-Cures Dyspersia, Heart-	24—CURES GENERAL DEBILI 27—CURES UNINARY DISEAS
burn, Acidity, and Weak St mach. 11—Cures Suppressed Menses	28-Cures Seminal Emission Involuntary Discharge and consequent Pros
12-Cures Leucorrhea, or Whites.	tion and Debility. 30—Cures Urinary Incom
13-Cures Choup.	ENCE, Wetting the bed.
14—CURES SALT RHEUM. 15—CURES RHEUMATISM. 17—CURES PILES, Internal or External. 18—CURES OARTHALMIA, Weak	34—CURES BILLIOUSNESS, Want of Appetite, Lowe of spirits, Jaundice, C stipation, and Liver Co plaints.
F (1 1 11	00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

The state of the s

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The Pertition of LAFOREST ELLIS, Administrator with the will annexed on the estate of Edmund Longley, late of Sidney, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, respectfully represents, that said deceased died selead and possessed of certain real estate, situate in Sidney, and described as follows, vis:—The homestead farm of the deceased, which it is necessary should be sold in order to pay the legacies and exceute the provisions of said will. That an advantageous offer has been made to him for said real estate, of fourteen houndred dollars, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administrator therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate, to the person making the same.

LAFOREST ELLIS.

INTERPRETATION OF SAID OF SAID

A true copy—Attest: J. Burros, Register.

A true copy—Attest: J. Burros, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of June, 1862.

The Commissioners appointed to assign to Elizabeth Foss, widow of John Foss, late of Rome, in said County, deceased, having made return of their doings:

The Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. Co.,

HAVE FOR SALE

OVER 500,000 ACRES

OF THE

Best Prairie and Timber Farming Lands in the West.

Of all descriptions. CRAPE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS

Cleansed to look first-rate GENT'S GARMENTS DYED OR CLEANSED WHOLE. WARRANTED as well done as at any establishment in the ountry.

2m24

BEEN PACK ARD,
JOHN P. ANKARLOO.

The Tax Bills of the City of Augusta for 1862, have been committed to me for collection, and I am authorised by a vote of the City Gouncil to discount 10 per cent. upon all Taxes paid (except Poil.), on or before the third day of July ext, and 6 per cent from the third day of July itil the second day of Norember next. And that upon all poll taxes remaining unpaid ten days after the thirld day of July, be collected by legal measures.

To accommodate citizens upon the West side of the river, shall occupy a desk in the Bookstore of E. Fenno, on the four last days of the 10 per cent. discount.

Augusta, June 16, 1862.

THOMAS LITTLE, Collector.

Augusta, June 16, 1862.

THOMAS LITTLE, Collector.

Augusta, June 16, 1862.

THOMAS LITTLE, Collector.

Augusta, June 16, 1862.

THOMAS LITTLE, In Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1862.

PHEBE WHAIFF, widow of Joseph Wharff, late of Litchfield, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for Commissioners to be appointed to assign to her dower in the real estate of said deceased:

Onderno, Armer printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of July pert, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

A true copy—Attest: J. Berrox, Register.

A true copy—Attest: J. Berrox, Register.

272

COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE.

MR. ROOT'S new collection of SABBATH SCHOOL MELO-DIES, Tanes, Chants, Ilymas &c., to which is added the Canta-ta of the Christian Graces, designed for Concerts, Auniversaries, Celebrations, &c.

Send 5 three cent stamps, for specimen copy, to the publishers,
HENRY TOLM 4N & CO.,
3x27 No. 291 Washington street, Boston. READFIELD CORNER HIGH SCHOOL.

The Fall Session of this School will be re-opened September 1st of this year, and continue eleven weeks. The course of education as usual. Tuition also.

The fitting course is already known to the public as the most thorough. The higher Greek and Latin classes if required. The Hebrew once a week, &c. Spanish, French, &c.

Principal, A. WALSH.

The fitting course is already known to the public as the most thorough. The higher Greek and Latin chases if required. The higher Greek and Latin chases if required. The Hebrew once a week, &c. Spanish, French, &c.

Principal, A. WALSH.

Board cheap. Village quiet and far removed from the gay world and city attractions.

Readfield Corner, June 16, 1862.

WOODRUFF'S IMPROVED WEATHER INDICATOR.

Cheapness, Accuracy, Simplicity, Durability and Portability Combined.

Every farmer should have one of these Instruments. More than 1900 sold in one county within a year.

Intelligent and reliable men wanted to act as Local and Traveling agents in every county in the State of Maine, Kennebec only excepted.

For description of the Barometers, prices and other particulars.

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Mount Vernon, June 24, 1862.

For Manuel For Ram FOR SALE.

For description of the Barometers with the subscription of the subscription of the Barometer

eling agents in every county in the State of Maine, Kennebec only excepted.

For description of the Barometers, prices and other particulars address, with letter stamp enclosed, J. G. HOLCOMB, Manufacturers' Agent, Augusta, Me. 27

HONEY: HONEY:

How to make a new article of ABTIFICIAL HONEY, equal to Bee's in every respect, and ata cost of but 6 cents per pound. Agents are making from \$3 to \$12 per day by its sale. Any family can make it.

Full particulars free to everybody who will address 6m27*

G. G. BERRY, North Strafford, N. H.

Mount Vernon, June 24, 1862.

Sw28*

FOR SALE
FOR SALE
A SMALL FARM consisting of House, Rarn and their yacres of good land, situated about one-half mile west of the College on Kent's Hill. Said Farm, with growing crops, with growing the sold at a great bargain if applied for before the 1st day of August. Any one wishing to purchase said farm, or to let the sold at a great bargain if applied for perfore the 1st day of August. Any one wishing to purchase said farm, or to let the sold at a great bargain if applied for perfore the 1st day of August. Any one wishing to purchase said farm, or to let the sold at a great bargain if applied for perfore the 1st day of August. Any one wishing to purchase said farm, or to let the sold at a great bargain if applied for perfore the 1st day of August. Any one wishing to purchase said farm, or to let the sold at a great bargain the sold at a great bargain if applied for perfore the 1st day of August. Any one wishing to purchase said farm, or to let the sold at a great bargain if applied for before the 1st day of August. Any one wishing to purchase said farm, or to let the sold at a great bargain if applied for perfore the 1st day of August. Any one wishing to purchase said farm, or to let the sold at a great bargain if applied for perfore the 1st day of August. Any one wishing to purchase said farm, or to let the sold at a great bargain if a substance of the College on Revit Pland and the sold at a great bargain if a substance of the College

AND CLOTH DRESSING.

The subscriber continues to Card Wool and Dress Cloth at his old stand. Having the best of machinery, trusts he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their castom.

JOSEPH KEITH.

Keith's Mills, Chesterville, June 7, 1862.

The subscriber continues to Card Wool and Dress Cloth at his old stand. Having the best of machinery, trusts he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their castom.

JOSEPH KEITH.

The subscriber continues to Card Wool and Dress Cloth at his old stand. Having the best of machinery, trusts he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their castom.

JOSEPH KEITH.

The subscriber continues to Card Wool and Dress Cloth at his old stand. Having the best of machinery, trusts he can give entire satisfaction to all kinds of crops, use in second crop, for winter grain Crops, use

L. S. Hoyt's A momoniated Bone Super Phosphate of Lime,

a substitute for Peruvian Guano, put up in bags of 150 pounds each, at \$3.38 per bag, or \$45 pet ton. Many years' trial of this each, at \$3.38 per bag, or \$45 pet ton. Many years' trial of this each, at \$3.38 per bag, or \$45 pet ton. Many years' trial of this each, at \$3.38 per bag, or \$45 pet ton. Many years' trial of this each, at \$3.38 per bag, or \$45 pet ton. Many years' trial of this each, at \$3.38 per bag, or \$45 pet ton. Many years' trial of this each, at \$3.38 per bag, or \$45 pet ton. Many years' trial of this each, at \$3.38 per bag, or \$45 pet ton. Many years' trial of this each, at \$3.38 per bag, or \$45 pet ton. Many years' trial of this each, at \$3.38 per bag, or \$45 pet ton. Many years' trial of this each, at \$3.38 per bag, or \$45 pet ton. Many years' trial of this each, at \$3.38 per bag, or \$45 pet ton. Many years' trial of this each, at \$3.38 per bag, or \$45 pet ton. Many years' trial of this each, at \$3.38 per bag, or \$45 pet ton. Many years' trial of this each, at \$3.38 per bag, or \$45 pet ton. Many years' trial of this each, at \$3.38 per bag, or \$45 pet ton. Many years' tria

OFFICE-One door south of Anthony's Hat and Fur Store, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA, ME.

REMOVAL.

ROBINSON & MULLIKEN have removed to the store on Water Street, opposite Oak Street and nearly opposite the Granite Bank, lately occupied by Georg. W. Jones Auctioneer.



held at Augusta, on the second Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

A true copy—Attest: J. Beros, Register.

COLBY'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER—the simplest cheapest and the best Wringer ever invented—with the exception of the Counties of York, Cumberland, Oxford, Sagadahoc, and Kennebec. This is no humbug.

Parties can make money by investing in this machine, by applying to I. G. VANNAH, Gardiner, or FULLER & SAWFELLE, Augusta.

May 24, 1382.

MISS D. E. PRAY.

Medical Clairvoyant and Phreuologist,
Continues her practice of describing diseases and prescribing for the sick, at her residence, No. 19 SEWALL Street.
She also keeps a supply of Vegetable Medicines to suit the various diseases, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Fevers and Consumption.

WHE SILVER CHIME.

MR. ROOT'S new collection of SABBATH SCHOOL MELO-MER TOWNER.

My the Manual Augusta and Sabath School Meto.

PINE TOWN She was the propertion of SABBATH SCHOOL MELO-MER TOWNER.

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PINE TOWN She was the propertion of SABBATH SCHOOL MELO-MER TOWNER.

CPIRITS TURPENTINE.

NATRONA SPIRITS TURPENTINE. We invite a trial NATIONA SPIRITS TORPONTINE. We mive the transe of the Nationa Turpentine from all Painters, for either House or Ship work, inside or out. It is free from smell, will flat equal to spirits, evaporates no faster, and for Blind Work, cannot be excelled. It works equal to the common spirits on all kinds of painting, or in Oil Cloth manufacturing. As evidence of the excellence of the article, the undersigned can refer to numbers

excellence of the article, the undersagned can reper to numbers of the first painters of Boston and vicinity, if desired.

CHARLES TOPPAN,
Agent for New England, 40 Fulton, St., Boston.
For sale by Banker & Carpenter, Merrill & Brother, J. W.
Perkins & Co., Portland, Chas. F. Potter, Dorr & Craig, Augusta.

For Buckwheat and Turnips, as a Top-dressing on Grass lands for a second crop, for Winter grain Crops, use

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

THIB is the most durable and reliable Machine made. It never gets out of order. Can be used by a child. It does its work quick and thoroughly; will wring anything from a quilt to a lace collet.

For sale by the Manufacturers' Agents, the Rubber Clothing Co., 37 Milk Street, Boston, and M. G. BROOKS, of this city.

May 19, 1862.

EVARMERS' BEST FERTILIZER. COE'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Having purchased this young Stallion, known as the "Pease Colt," of Exeter, Maine, at a price of fifteen hundred dollars, he will stand at my stable, in Augusta, cast side of the river, one mile from Kennebee Bridge, this season, for the improvement of Stock. This horse is seven years old, dark bay color, weight close to ten hundred pounds, 15½ hands high.

McClellan was sired by the old Drew Horse, and his dam the celebrated English mare Shark, giving the horse a large share of English blood. This Stallion has shown faster time, a full mile, than any other Staltion ever raised in Maine, of his age, having trotted in Bangor, October last, in 2.35, in public. Terms lower than any Stallion of his value in Maine.

WARRANT, \$25; SEASON, \$15; SINGLE SERVICE, \$12.

As to the qualifications of my Stallion for a Stock Horse, will

Col. G. W. Stanley, Augusta,
Allen Lambard, "Inram Drew, "Maj. W. H. Chisam, "John L. Seavey, Waterville.
Hiram Reed, "Reuel Howard, Henry W. Bradstreet, Gardiner, John Berry, Rockland, Gr. Pease, Gardiner, Robert Thompson, Windsor, Levi Perkins, "Levi Perkins, "Levi Perkins, "Levi Perkins, "Horace Beals, Togus Horase, Henry Baker, Eidney.

Henry Baker, Eidney.

The subscriber has also three other Stallions of different lasses and superior breed, as follows: HECTOR!

Little need be said of the qualities of this favorite horse, as he has been seen by thousands, and is known to be one of the best and fasteat trotters in Maine. He has trotted his mile, at Water-ville, in public, in 2.39\;\text{2.39}\;\text{1.85 stock can be seen at my farm.}

YOUNG ST. LAWRENCE.

This Horse is six years old, weights 1000 pounds; 154 hands high; a square trotter, and can show 2 50—of fine style and color. He is of mixed blood of the old celebrated St. Lawrence, who has trotted his mile in 2 32, out of the old trotting mare "Blue Bonnet." Young St. Lawrence is pronounced to be, by good judges, one of the finest proportioned Stock Horses, for all uses, in the State.

TERMS: Warrant, \$10; Season, \$6; Single Service \$5. WHALEBONE MORGAN.

WHALEBONE MORGAN.

This horse is a descendant of old Whalebone Morgan, is six years old, weigns 1100 pounds, very dark chesout color, 16 hands high, and for Step, Style, and Action, is unsurpassed. He is of more Morgan blood than any horse of his age in the Stato.

Those wishing to rear large and stylish horses, of Morgan blood, are invited to call and examine this Stallion.

TERMS—\$6: \$4: \$3.

TP All marcs at the risk of their owners. Good pasturage provided at 33 cents per week; hay, one dollar.

GEORGE M. ROBINSON.

Augusta, May 12, 1862.

Augusta, May 12, 1862.

MORGAN AND MESSENGER STALLION. BLACK MORGAN. This Horse is six years old in June of the present year. He stands 16 hands high, weighs 1150 pounds, is jet black, and his feet and legs are clean and well proportioned. He is of a quiet disposition, and is a fast trotter.

PERGREE:—This young Statilon was sired by the Old Eaton Horse, owned by W. Beais, Winthrop. His dam was a Morgan mare, sired by Old Black Morgan and owned by Joseph Maxim, Beach Hill, better known as the old Maxim mare for years, and was well known to be one of the best mares in the county.

We, the undersigned are acquainted with this young Stallion Black Morgan, bred by J. Maxim of Wayne, and hereby certify at the statement and pedigree are correct.

JOSEPH MAXIM, CHARLES GRAIVES,
CARUS SWIFT, OSGOOD GRAIVES,
RUSSELL LAMB.

FOR freight of passage, apply to

EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West street, New York.

De 6, 18c1.

AUGUSTA CARRIAGE

DEPOT.

The subscriber having returned to his old stand on WATER STREET, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice,

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS,

of all descriptions and styles. Having had a long experience in the manufacture of the above articles, he feels confident that he can select those that will give entire satisfaction, both in point of style and durability.

Being Agent for several of the best Manufacturers in New England, gentlemen in want of a vehicle for their own use, can either select from the stock on hand, or leave their orders for any style of carriage which they may desire built, which will be warranted in every particular.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

Carriage Wheels, Bent Rims of Hickory and Ash, and Hickory

THE HORSE NORMAN.

present season, as follows:

At Canaan Village, on Mondays, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Tuesdays, at Pishou's Ferry, from 5 A. M. to 9 A. M., and

from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M., at Fairfield Meeting House.

Wednesdays, at J. M. Libbey's, at West Waterville.

Thursdays, at Black's Mills, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Fridays and Saturdays, at S. W. Turner's Stable, in Skowhe
gan.

gan.

The Stock of this horse is of larger size, trots faster and commands more price than the stock of any horse that has been in this county the last ten years.

Terms for single service, \$5; to warrant, \$3.

ALEX. CRAWFORD.

Skowhegan, May 23, 1862. NOTICE.

THE DREW STALLION
Will stand for the use of Marcs, at the PENOBSCOT
EXCHANGE STABLE, in Bangor, the coming season.

The Hovey Horse.

This Stallion is seven years old, and was sired by a son of the original EATON horse, from an English mare. He is a dark sorrel in color, 16 hands, and weighs 1150 pounds.
His stock can be seen in the immediate neighborhood, and reference is made to those whose mares have been served by him. He will stand for the season at the subscriber's stable in Manchester, every day except Saturdays; on Saturdays at the Piper Tavern Stable. Augusta.

Terms reasonable. Mares at the owner's risk.

GEORGE ENELL.

3x27

DAMON THIRD.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing the public that he has purchased the celebrated Built DAMON THIRD, formerly owned by the North Vienna btock. Company, and that he intends to keep the same the ensuing season for the use of cows, and that he has put the serms within the intends that the same that the same that the same the ensuing season for the use of cows, and that he has put the serms within the intends the same that the Damon 3d is one of the best and most thorough

brod Bulls in the State.

His calves are almost invariably of a deep red color, and more sought after by stock misers than any others, prices varying from \$25 to \$75, when calves. He was awarded the first prize in class 1856, and the first prize in 1857, Albany County Agricultural Society; also the first prize at the New York Agricultural Society, held at Buffaló 1857; he was also awarded the first prize at the Maine Agricultural Society held at Augusta in 1850; also the first prize at the Kennebec County Agricultural Society held at Readfield in 1859. Terms \$2.

N. B. Good pasturage provided for Cows that are driven from a distance.

Brigadler Island, Scarsport, June 25, 1862.

FOR SALE.

Two Full Blooded Jersey Bulls,

Now on the Farm of Wm. 8. Grant, at Farmingdale—one two
years old last October, the other one year last November. Apply to
Farmingdale, April 23, 1862.

8. B. McCAUSLAND.
2007

One four year old Cow, and 2 two-year old Heiters, all new milks. Haif bloods and three-quarters blood Calves for sale by the subscriber.

Winthrop, June 21, 1862.

FOR SALE BY JOHN F. ANDERSON MAPLEWOOD FARM,

PATENT Cylinder Churns, the best in use. Thermometric hurns, Dash Churns, Cheese Presses and Hoops.

JOHN MEANS, Agent.

For a particular description of same, see Wood's advertisement in this paper.

For sale by
Augusta, June 23, 1862.

JOHN MEANS, Agent.

Bangor, April 26, 1862. HIRAM DREW, Proprietor.

PURE BLOOD DEVONS

WOOD'S MOWER.

50 dozen Phillips, Messer & Colby's New London Cast Stee Scythes, for sale by the dozen or single, by THOS. LITTLE. Augusta, June 17, 1862.

to lock up.

The next morning the people of the house thought that he looked ten times more gloomy, wretched and morose than ever; and he was preparing to go out when a "fly" drove up to his door, and a young lady got out and inquired for the artist.

This was Emelia Chetwynd.

She was shown into his rooms, and with considerable empressment of manner told him that she wanted a miniature of herself to present to her mother on her approaching birthday, and forthwith engaged him to make the portrait.

And here seems to have happened one of those remarkable and anomalous circumstances which baffle all conjecture, and bid defiance to discretion, although not to experience, for they are only too common.

This fair, gentle and delicate young girl, Emelia At morn I prayed: 'I fain would see How Three are One, and One is Three; Road the dark riddle unto me.' I wandered forth: the sun and air I saw bestowed with equal care On good and evil, foul and fair. No partial favor dropped the rain; Alike the righteous and profane Rejoiced above their heading grain. And my soul murmured: 'Is it meet That blindfold Nature thus should tre A presence melted through my mood, A warmth, a light, a sense of good, Like sunshine through a winter wood.

Poetry.

TRINITAS BY J. G. WHITTIER.

I saw that presence, mailed complete, In her white innocence, pause to gree A fallen sister of the street.

'Beware!' I said; 'in this I see No gain to her, but loss to thee; Who toucheth pitch defiled must be.'

I said : 'No higher life they know ;

That night with painful care I read

In vain I turned in weary quest, Old pages, where (God give them rest!) The poor creed-mongers dreamed and gue

And still I prayed: 'Lord let me see How Three are One and One is Three; Read the dark riddle unto me.'

'Did not the gifts of sun and air, To good and ill alike, declare The all-compassionate Father's care?

'In the white soul that stooped to raise

Oh, blind of sight, of faith how small !

'Revealed in love and sacrifice, The holiest passed before thine eyes, One and the same, in threefold guise

'The equal Father in rain and sun, His Christ in the good to evil done, His voice in thy soul—and the Three

And my heart answered, 'Lord, I see How Three are One, and One is Three Thy riddle hath been read to me.'

Our Story-Teller.

THE LIFE POLICY.

A SKETCH FROM A JUDGE'S NOTE-BOOK.

the year 1831, when that still thriving, pleasant, and favorite watering-place could boast of a larger extent of royal patronage than it now possesses, but without which Brighton seems to thrive

It was at the Lewes Assizes that a young man.

named Lawrence, was put upon his trial for mur-der—the murder of Emelia Chetwynd, a young

girl of the age of twenty-one.

The whole affair was so peculiar that it attracted immense attention; and I was brought down

eft to the company of his own ill humor, which

It was at this juncture that a widow lady, of the name of Chetwynd, accompanied by her two

about twenty-one years of age, and the other not more than twelve, came to reside for a time at

On the very day that they arrived, the land

lord of John Lawrence, the artist, had made an unsuccessful application for the rent of the rooms

in difficulties, and he looked gloomier and more

the people of the house heard some high words

but the following remark and rejoinder came dis

"I tell you you have deceived her," cried the elderly visitor, "and she will take the engage-

ment for the Brazils, and leave you."
"Wait one month," said the artist, "and all

means in abundance in her hands. Wait one

After these words, which seemed to be spoke

one of them was lost, John Lawrence and his

It did not end, that rather violent meeting

until a late hour, and then the elderly visitor left,

and fro with agitated steps, and in the morning his landlord gave him notice to quit.

Upon receiving the notice, Lawrence turne very pale and said, "I will go this day five weeks."

chemist's shop in the King's Road, where he had

made a kind of acquaintance with the dispensing assistant, and which acquaintance he had, con-

trary to his ordinary custom, retained, and taken, indeed some pains to keep; and about mid-day

his way into the chemist's shop.

After the salutations of the day, Lawrence said

was an account of some one who took a somno-lent draught, which kept them in a state of insen-

on of it will produce a sort of asphyxia,

"Oh, by the by." said Lawrence, "now I think

of it, you mentioned that phial, and showed it to me, once before."

At this moment some ladies came into the sho

ous roots in it aside, and began to attend

"I will put it on the shelf out of your way,"

It was not until weeks afterwards that the

chemist's assistant looked at that bottle, and

found that one-third, at least, of its contents were

atmosphere of the house.

John Lawrence was making an infusion fro

While it was cooking on the hob of the room in

for some of the thousand and one nonsenses that

"To be sure I did."

said Lawrence.
"Thank you, do."

and was not seen again.

n them, which they could not exactly catch,

Brighton for the benefit of the old lady's health

must have been very poor company indeed.

The singular circumstances to which I have

I shut my grave Aquinas fast,

Then something whispered, 'Dost thou pray For what thou hast? This very day The Holy Three have crossed thy way.

I passed the haunts of shame and sin, And a voice whispered, 'who within Shall these lost souls to Heaven's peace win Who there shall hope and strength dispense,

poor—a poor artist."
"Ma," replied En

The landlady made sure she should be able to hear from that place, and perhaps to see likewise,

John Lawrence had no such intention, and the

The landlady made sure she should be able to hear from that place, and perhaps to see likewise, so she hurried to the room, and on a chair, which was itself on a table, she mounted high enough. Then she heard more plainly.

John Lawrence was speaking in a low tone.

"Call it a whim—a fancy—what you will, Emilia, but do not refuse me," he said.

Emilia Chetward was weening.

What she saw we will put into the form of a narative for the convenience of the reader.

death, and striving to extort a profit from the most horrible of calamities!" thirty years ago, was a very quiet place in comparison to what it is now. It was badly lit and given the above title, took place at Brighton, in

pray you to abandon the idea."

'It is well—it is well," replied John Lawrence, in his usual morose and sneering tones,—"it is well! I have made the trial, and found your love not able to stand the test. You have over and over again said you would do anything to please me, and when I tell you I have a whim—ell it such if was like, a whin the type and the test of the words of the was of the rising tide on the shingles of the back, and then the faint hiss of

One by one those persons who would have been pleased to patronize him, dropped off, and he was

and all seemed well with the artist. The next phase in the affair was

words with Lawrence, and they took up their quarters at a hotel. Lawrence visited them once, and once only.

The next act was a more important one. Square, who was agent for one of the oldest and best life assurance office in London; and to him John Lawrence applied, to effect an insurance on his own life and that of Emilia Chetwynd, for the sum of one thousand peunds, so that on oc-casion of the death of either that sum should be

paid to the survivor.

In reply to questions, Lawrence stated that he was about to marry the young lady, and that is was her wish that such an arrangement should be

made.
"I offered," he said, "to insure my own life for
for her a thousand pounds; but she refused, unless
hers was likewise insured for me, to that same

action took its natural course, and was completed on the day that had been fixed for the marriage of Emilia Chetwynd to John Lawrence.

Then it was deposed by several people that Lawrence held a meeting with the elderly man, who had taken up his abode at the hotel, and that that meeting took place down on the shingle

that that meeting took place down on the shingle close to the sea-beach, and appeared to be one of

great interest to both. No one could in such a situation, overhear them, but the elderly man was seen to take from

temptuous look to Lawrence, who then was seen to clasp his hands together, and hastily leave the beach and go home. Emilian Chetwynd was waiting for him in his

what passed there, no one ever knew; but about half an hour after Lawrence had come home, there was heard a loud, sharp knocking on the floor, and the voice of some one shouting for help. Full of alarm, both the landlord and the landlady of the house ran up stairs to him, and they found him in the middle of the floor, supporting Emilia in his arms, and she to all appearance, a corose. The agreed-upon notice had been a month, but the landlord did not wish to press the point, and submitted to his request to remain for five weeks.

Lawrence had been in the habit of calling at a carance, a corpse.
"Help! 00, help!" he cried. "Save her! save

What can it be? What is it? What can be the terrible meaning of this attack? Is it mean it—there.' fainting or is it death?'' "Do you know, I sat up quite late last night, reading a most ridiculous book, in which there

fainting or is it death?"

The greatest confusion and consternation reigned in in the house. A medical man was sent for, who, finding no pulsation at the wrist and no sound from the heart, proclaimed the young girl sibility resembling death for the space of three days and nights." to be no more.

Lawrence looked deeply affected, and when the

"It's all absurd, is it not?"
"Well, I don't know. We have some curious medical man turned to him and said, "How did this happen, sir?" he replied, "I can, in truth, hardly tell you. I was here conversing with her "Oh, " drugs in our lists, which are seldom used, and which might produce analogous effects. Now here, you see this root in this bottle. Mr. Tenion our approaching marriage, when she suddenly placed her hand on her heart, uttered a cry, and

"Ah!" said the medical man. "A clear enough case—rupture of a blood-vessel in the heart. It is quite clear." son, who has been much in the East, brought it from Egypt, and says that it will—that is, that that so closely resembles death, no one would "Alas! alas!" said Lawrence, "this will be

adorn a chemist's counter, and particularly in so fashionable a place as Brighton. The assistant hastily placed the bottle with the odd-looking her heart?"

"She told me that for more than a year past she could not lie on her left side."

"Oh, dear! oh, dear! a clear case! And I should say that there would be no necessity for an inquest in such a case; but I don't know, the

Coronor may insist on one. Very sad-oh, very sad, indeed!"

The landlady, and some female friends who had been sent for, had placed the body on a couch in the room, and then the mother and sister were apprised of what had happened; and they came to the lodging of Lawrence, and a scene of crief gone.

That night John Lawrence sat up until a late hour; and the people of the house thought that there was a peculiar aromatic sort of odor in the

the lodging of Lawrence, and a scene of grief

though she had no special cause that she was which he sat, he wrote a letter, which he posted with his own hands.

That letter took its place at the trial, but it would be premature to say anything of its contents just at present.

Suffice it that John Lawrence made a strong infusion from the Eastern root, and placed it care—

though she had no special cause that she was aware of so to do.

No inquest was held on the remains of poor Emilian Chetwynd, nor was the body removed from the rooms that had been in the occupation of John Lawrence. He had voluntarily offered to evacuate them in favor of the corpse; and there, on a pair of tressles, was the coffin that

although not to experience, for they are only too common.

This fair, gentle and delicate young girl, Emelia Chetwynd, who was the delight of a social circle, and the admired and loved of many, took a sudden passion for the morose, swarthy, and apparently most unlovable John Lawrence.

She came day after day to sit for the portrait, and she took means to let him know that he was far from indifferent to her.

It was about the fourth visit that she made thim that his landlady, who with perhaps a pardonable curiosity, lingered near the door of the studio, overheard something of an interview that therein took place between John Lawrence and his fair young visitor.

dead.

Lawrence therefore was allowed without remark to have the key of his old rooms; and with a candle which the landlady gave him, for they were just going to bed, he took his way alone to the chamber of death.

It was that chamber with the little window in the wainsect close to the ceiling, and it would appear wonderful that such a man as John Lawrence of his being overlooked and overheard by that window, if it were not that our daily experience lets us see that the most craftily guilty persons generally do overlook something which one would imagine almost self-suggestive.

And so it was in this instance.

his fair young visitor.

"But you know," said Lawrence, "That I am No sooner had John Lawrence made his way to his own rooms that the landlady thought of the replied Emelia Chetwynd, "has four little window by the ceiling, but a very curious

"Ma," replied Emelia Chetwynd, "has four hundred a year, and she will be sure to leave it to me and Anna, and until then you shall live with us, John."

"And can you really marry one who is so poor that he must even ask you for the means of conducting the wedding?"

"Ah, yes, yes; a thousand times I would say yes to that question. Here is money. Oh, take it—take it, and you will make me happy."

The landlady heard the "jink" of money, and then for a few minutes the conversation was carfoolishly enough, unknown to husband, to watch

The landlady heard the "jink" of money, and then for a few minutes the conversation was carried on in too low a tone for her to overhear it; but she had heard already so much that her curriosity to know more was wonderfully aroused, and she placed her ear close to the key-hole of the she was going, but went to his own rest with the colored herself on the table and the chair, to obsende the reconstables had their hands upon Lawrence, and he was in custody.

With a cry of dismay, he made a terrible effort to escape, but finding that futile, he lapsed into a fit of moroseness, and would speak to no one.

The charge was made of the murder of Emelia Chetwynd, and the Susex magistrates committed the prisoner for trial.

But there were some serious difficulties in the conduct of the case, not the least troublesome of which was that the body of Emelia Chetwynd had disappeared.

The landlady made sure she should be able to her wife and he was in custody.

With a cry of dismay, he made a terrible effort to escape, but finding that futile, he lapsed into a fit of moroseness, and would speak to no one.

The ch

narative for the convenience of the reader. When, then, John Lawrence reached the corne Emilia Chetwynd was weeping.

"It is so very strange," she sobbed, "and so cold, and so—so heartless! It seems—it seems the precaution to lock and double-lock the door, cold, and so—so heartiess: It seems—it seems the precaution to lock and double-lock the door, and then he stood for a few minutes and listened most it it seem? To me, it has no such fears."

"Then it seems like contemplating each other's It will of course be understood that Brighton,

"No, no!" particularly after midnight, the town, with the "Oh, yes, John, yes! It does indeed; and I exception of some few town watchmen, as they

eall it such if you like—a whim that we should each insure our lives, one in favor of the other.

"Oh, no, no, John! Not refuse!

"A quarter of an hour so passed away, and then

The whole affair was so peculiar that it attracted immense attention; and I was brought down from London to act for the prosecution.

The circumstances under which this young man Lawrence, who was an artist, was brought to his trial on so grave a charge, were these:

About the second house in St. James' street, Brighton, about twenty paces from the Old Steyne, Lahn Lawrence and taken what was called a label at the transpandors racket in the next room in it should be death now in reality?

A quarter of an hour so passed away, and then Lawrence approached the coffin, and having placed the solitary candle he had so that it sent a tolerable light upon the sad remains, he slowly moved the lid of the coffin, and looked long and down she went, chair and all, to the floor.

It did not seem, however, that Lawrence associated the temperature required it is should be death now in reality? I was work-

Brighton, about twenty paces from the Old Steyne, John Lawrence had taken what was called a studio, for the purpose of practicing his art as a portrait and miniature paintaiture paintait had been hanging on a book on the wall of the came down to Brighton a fashionably-dressed fe-male, and the elderly man who had had the high stillness in the arm-chair, in which he used to sit

> the chair, propped up on one side by the pillow of the couch, and with the cloak about it in such a way that you might see that the outline was some thing of a human shape, but that was all. still and terrible object, although there was am-ple reason to think that he was not of the opinion

> that he was in actual company with the dead. His hands shook, and his face was so ghastly pale that it might almost be supposed that he, too, was about to place his hand upon his heart, utter one short, sharp cry, and bid the world Chetwynd.
>
> But that had been only his artifice, and the graphic manner in which he had sought to induce

belief at once in the mind of the surgeon tha the young girl had died of sudden disease of the

And now when he had propped up the body the chair so that it could not fall, he went to the window, and with his eyes close to the glass, looked long and wistful into the night air.

He was waiting a signal. Soon it came. Some fine gravel was flung up against the win-dow, and John Lawrence started back as if each nute grain had been a pistol shot.

The window was a French casement, opening like a pair of folding-doors, and beyond there was one of those fanciful green little balconies, which are so much affected in seaport towns and It was on to this balcony now that John Law-

nce stepped.
"Hist! hist!" he said. "Is it you?" "Mason !" said a voice. "Yes : all is well."

"Lawrence, eh?" "What, do you not know my voice?" "By Jove, I did not! it is strangely altered.

"No, no, Mason; indeed I have not." "Then be quick." "Yes, yes! Have you-have you got

"Good heaven !" "Hush! Don't be silly now. Are you ready?

"Yes, yes—oh, yes!"
"Hand it over the railing of the balcony. I can stand on a cask that I have found at the corner of the next street, at a grocer's door. Be

"The-the boat ?" "Oh, that is all right; I have a boat on the

beach, and will soon be back to the workhouse at Hove. Ha! ha!"

"Don't what, eh?"
"Don't speak so loud."

quick about it, for somebody may come by, al-though the whole town seems to be asleep." "Come, come, my good sir," said the surgeon; "it is of no use to give way in this manner. We are all at the mercy of such little accidents at any moment. It is, of course, very sad to see one so young so suddenly cut off, but who can help it? Did she ever complain of any pain at her heart?"

"Ome, come, my good sir," said the surgeon; What Lawrence was to be quick about was soon apparent enough. He stepped back into the room, and more securely rolling up in the cloak the body of Emilia Chetwynd, he clasped it in his arms and carried it to the balcony.

Then he carefully held it over the rails in front. "You have struck me!"

and it was caught by the man below.

That man below was the elderly man with the female at the hotel. "Have you got her ?"

"Yes, yes."
"Shall I let go?"

"I will. I do." The man below slowly hoisted up another body Mrs. Chetwynd knew of the projected marriage, but as she at once and most particularly disapproved of it, she had seen but little of Lawrence; and now as the child lay dead in his rooms, she almost looked upon him as her murderer, although she had no special course that the test almost looked upon him as the murderer, although she had no special course that the test almost looked upon him as the murderer, although she had no special course that the test almost looked upon him as the course that the test almost looked upon him as the course that the test almost looked upon him as the course that the test almost looked upon him as the course that the course the course that the co

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

the constables had their hands upon Lawledge, and he was in custody.

With a cry of dismay, he made a terrible effort to escape, but finding that futile, he lapsed into a fit of moroseness, and would speak to no one.

The clarge was made of the murder of Emelia Chetwynd, and the Susex magistrates committed the prisoner for trial.

Such is love! Who will dispute about tastes?

"My discharge?" cried Lawrence.

"I, too, discharged?"
"Yes," added the Judge.

"Yes; and the discharge of Thomas Mason like-

"You will take Thomas Mason and John Law-

"Into custody, on the charge of administering poisonous matters to Emelia Chetwynd, calculated

to injure her or produce death, for the purpose of defrauding the Sun Insurance Company of one

blank, and then Mason turned to his daughter as

he said, "This is your doing, but you will suffer

"I shall admit," said the Judge, "Maria Law-

"We will do without her in the case of Law-

landlady and an old colored cook-"

"I often felt the want of female

Here the doctor made a slight pause, and

soften the severe labor of my study, and to dispel the ennui to which I was subject—

"But as I feared that forming acquaintance

"One evening after listening to a long lecture

on physical anatomy, and dissecting a large negro, fatigued in body and mind, I went to my lodg-

"I went into the hall, took a large lamp and

went directly to my room, it being after one

"I placed the lamp on the table, and commenced

undressing. I had but my coat off when my at-tention was attracted to a dress and a quantity of

" Never did I look upon a bust more perfectly

"Well," said the captain, betraying the utmos

"I thought it was taking a mean advantage of

her-seized my coat and boots and went and slept

n another room."
"It's a lie!" shouted the excited captain jump

ing up and kicking over his chair-it's a lie

VERY OBLIGING

as a housemaid.

The gentleman stated that his "better half"

tone)—Then you reside in the country—that would be so inconvenient.

Servant girl-And are there any children?

The lady servant turned upon her heel, and

ing dialogue ensued:

"Well."

excitement.

"To the waist."

among the ladies might interfere with my studies.

court at Lewes was so crowded that the witnesses oner's discharge. had to be fought for and rescued from the throng by main force.

"Yes; and the discharge of Thomas Mason like—
The case as against Lawrence was just this, and wise, on the charge of assaulting Maria Lawrence I so stated it to the Court.

He had induced Emelia Chetwynd to join him in this court yesterday."

He had induced Emelia Chetwynd to join him in effecting the life policy for a thousand pounds, and then he had murdered her by poison, in order to get the money of the office. Why or wherefore he had made, by the aid of an associate, an exchange of one dead body for another, was no concluded in the prosecution.

"Yes," added the Judge.

"Ha! ha! All's well that ends well!"

"A good proverb," added the Judge; "so I will take care that all this ends well for the interests of justice. Officers!"

"Yes, my lord!"

"Yes, my lord!" cern of the prosecution.
On these facts, then, the trial proceeded.

The landlady of the house in St. James' street was the principal witness, and she deposed to "Custody!" they both gasped. what I have incorporated in my preliminary history. The counsel for the prisoner cross-examined her. the post of observation which you took up, the whole of the room in which you say was the Lawrence and Mason both looked exceedingly

prisoner at the bar with the supposed corpse of Miss Chetwynd?"
"No; not all the room."
"What portion was out of your sight?" "That just under the window."
"Very well. Did you see the supposed corpse of Miss Chetwynd move after the prisoner took ject to the wife being evidence against the hus-

it from the coffin ?" "Oh, dear, no!"

"Bless me, no!"
"Bless me, no!" you say; but she might have moved while in that portion of the room you could not see, and she might have spoken, but in ported, and Emilia Chetwynd made a hasty re-

men of the jury, it was a case of love at first sight—she with him, and he with her. His love tures."

"No; let's have it," replied the individual adhad altered her mind. He then determined to with a highly nervous temperament, and a very make her his-give her a sleeping draught, and red face. then got his friend, a most respectable man, Mr.

Thomas Mason, to get for him the real corpse of at a house in which there were no females but the a young female from the Hove workhouse, and to take away in exchange the seeming dead, but really living, Emilia Chetwynd. My client was then to follow her and Mr. Mason to Worthing, and there to marry her, persuading her that her reputation would otherwise be lost. But, lo Mason and no young lady, and he has been in the greatest distress of mind ever since; and there can be no doubt but that the young lady, being a very impressionable personage, fell in love with Mr. Mason, and they are off to the Continent

together to be happy."
"That, Brother Bankum," said the Judge, then is your theory of the case?"
"The fact, my lord—the fact."

ings."
"Well," said the captain. "Then we will go on with the trial." The chemist deposed to the facts concerning the poisonous roots in the bottle; the whole story of the life assurance came out; and the people from Hove workhouse identified the body that had been brought to Lawrence's rooms as that of a young female who had died in the house, and which had been scandalously sold by the nurses to a stranger—no doubt the man Mason. Then Mrs. Chetwynd, in a passion of grief and

petticoats lying on a chair."
"Well," said the captain, who began to show tears, called out, "Give me back my child, and I will forgive all! Oh, sir, make him tell me where "A pair of beautiful small shoes a "A pair of beautiful small shoes and stocking were on the floor. Of course, I thought my child is, and I will forgive all the rest !" strange, and was about to retire but then thought The Judge shook his head, and looked at the prisoner, who was deadly pale. it was my room, and I had at least a right to The case was summed up strongly against him, and the jury at once returned a verdict of "Exactly," nodded the captain—"well."
"So I took the light, went softly to the bed,

and with a trembling hand drew aside the curtain. Heavens! what a sight! A young girl, I should say an angel, was in there asleep."
"Well," said the captain giving his chair a

"It is contrary to law," said Brother Bunkum.
"Where is the body?"
The judge put on his black cap.
"John Lawrence," he said, "you have been tried and found guilt, after a long and patient trial, of a most cold-blooded and atrocious murden. Middet in the work.

woman, who was among the auditory,-"not death! Oh, no, no! I cannot hear that!" chair another hitch. "Wretch!" cried the man who was next to her, as he struck her a savage blow, and then

himself tried to escape.
"Secure that man!" cried the judge. tody in a moment. "I am saved!" said Lawrence.

"And lost!" shouted the man, who had struck the woman. "Fool! they dared not have hanged Bring those people before me," said the Both the man and the woman were brought

forward. The man was aged and had gray hair. The female was young and vulgarly good-looking. There was a flush of color upon her face, and a look of rage in her eyes.

The man turned of a death-like paleness.
"Beware, Maria!" he said.

Beware!" he said again. "You have struck me!" she again replied. "Who, and what, are you?" said the Judge to the woman, who it was evident knew something and equally evident was it, that under the irrita tion she was suffering from, she would tell all she

"My name," she said, "is Maria Lawrence

"Lawrence?" "Yes, I am that man's wife !" She pointed to the prisoner at the bar. "You are mad!" said the elderly man who "No, father, I am not mad."

"You are—you are! Now you call me father. Ha! ha! My Lord Judge, she will call you cousin next. Ha! ha!" "Silence!" said the Judge. Proceed Maria Lawrence; I will hear what you have to say!" "I am that man's wife," she said,—"his law-The elderly man ground his teeth together with

to John Lawrence,—"that man, after much ill-usage towards me, deserted me and went to Brighton. He left me poor and helpless, so that I had to apply to my father—as bad a father as John Lawrence was a husband; and he sought Lawrence out, and upbraided him with his con-

holden in Augusta, and show cause, a say, and petition should not be granted.

ATEST: J. Burron, Register.

A True copy of the petition and order thereon.

ATEST: J. Burron, Register.

To the Judge of Product within and for the County of Kennebec.

The Petition of Juditua Fuss, Administrator on the estate of John Foss, late of Rome, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, in the said case, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of four hundred dollars;—that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, it said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, buildings thereon. That an advantageous offer has been made to him for said real estate by Elisha C. Foss, with the buildings thereon. That an advantageous offer has been made to him for said real estate by Elisha C. Foss, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof.

Said Administrator therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person aking the same.

JOSHUA FUSS.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at Augusta, on the Kennebec Court of the mercuous fluid, which prevents animal life have ing a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Billous Colic is caused by a neuralgia in the stomach and bowels—take a teaspooneloil of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment, warm water every nalf hour until cured.

Sore Throat and Hourscness are caused by an unnatural dynael—wet a piece of flannel with Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment, apply it on going to bed and you will be well in the morning, and the province of the Temples is caused by the pressure from insensible perspiration—is cured by a few applications of the Burch end of the Merchands and the warm water every nalf hour until cured.

Sore Throat and Hourscness are caused by an euralgia in the stomach in a warm water every nal

To accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at AUGUSTA, on the second Monday of June, 1862.

On the petition aforesaid, Ondered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of July next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

ATTEST: J. BUNTON, Register.

Sold in Augusta by Dorra & Crand, Public Register by publishing a copy of said petition and Crand, Public Register by Dorra & Crand, Public Regis

TO the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE UNDERSIONED, Guardian of Darius B. Smith and Harrison N. Smith, minor heirs of Sophia Smith, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that said minors are seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz:—All the interest of said wards in the homestead farm of William Johnson, late of Moumouth, deceased. That an advantageous offer has been made for the same, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said wards. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Augusta, on KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1862.

On the petition aforesaid, Order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of July next. in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

ATEST: J. BURTON, Register.

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

ATTEST: J. BURTON, Register.

ZIV

ENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1862.
The Commissioners appointed to assign to Sarah II. Webber, widow of Oliver A. Webber, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, her dower in the real estate of the said deceased.

rence, then, as her evidence will not be required. There is ample without, Brother Bunkum."
"Hem!" said Brother Bunkum.

"At the time I attended the lectures, I boarded captain, by way of requesting him to go on, said, "Well."

At Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1982.

SARAH J. RICHIARDSON, widow of Harrison Richardson, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.

Onderson, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burdon, Register.

TENNEBEC COUNTY...In Count of Probate, held at Augusta. on the second Monday of June, 1862.

The Commissioners appointed to make partition of the real estate of which William Johnson, late of Monmouth, in said County, died seized, amongst the parties owning shares therein, having made return of their doings:

ORDERS, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be

accepted, and partition made accordingly.

Il K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: J. Berron, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY....in Court of Probate, held
at Augusta, on the second Monday of June 1988. at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1862.
ISAAC S. SMALL, Guardian of William Strout and Leicester
I. Strout, of Wales, formerly in said County, minors, having
oresented his first account of Guardianship of said Wards for In strong of the second of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

Orders, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of July next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy Attest: J. Burron, Register.

A true copy Attest: J. Burton, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1862.

ISAAC S. SMALL, Guardian of Mary S. Farnham, John H. Farnham, Ann A. Farnham, Ellen M. Farnham, and Frederic B. Farnham, minors, having presented his fourth account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

OBDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of July next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burron, Register.

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"As I gazed upon her, I thought that I never witnessed anything more beautiful. From under-neath a little nightcap, rivaling the snow in

whiteness, fell a stray ringlet over a neck and "Well," said the excited captain, giving his formed. I took hold of the coverlid and gently

A TRUE COPY—Attest: J. BURTON, Register.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1862.

JOSEPH B. NELSON, Administrator on the estate of Anson Stanley, who was administrator on the estate of Clark Stanley, alter of Waterville, in said County, deceased, having presented said Anson's account of Administration of the Estate of said Clark Stanley, deceased, for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County, on the second Monday of July next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

I. K. BAKER, Judge.

A Taue Copy—Attest: J. Burron. Register. Well," said the captain, dropping the paper and renewing the position of his legs.

"She had on a night dress, buttoned up before but softly I opened the first two buttons—"

"Well," said the captain, hitching his chair right and left and squirting tobacco juice against the stove, and made it fairly fizzel again.

KENNEBEC COUNTY ... At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of June 1969 A held at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, l' ALEN FROST, Administrator on the Estate of Samuel Fr late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having presented first account of Administration of the Estate of said deces

late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of Administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Onderso, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of July next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest J. Burdon, Register.

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ENNEBEC COUNTY...At a Court of Probate, Actd at Augusta, on the second Monday of June, 1862. CHAKLES E. PROST, Administrator on the Estate of Isaac Frost, late of Litchfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of Administration of the Estate of Isaac Frost, late of Litchfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of Administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Onderson, That notice thereof be given to all persons Interested, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of July next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Berron. Register. A tradesman was waited upon in his shop by a superb attired female, whom he politicly ad-dressed, and desired to know what commands she wished to favor him with. The lady after lifting mated in a style corresponding with her dress, that, hearing there was a vacancy in the gentle-man's service, she desired to be engaged by him

Servant girl, (in a querulous and disaffected

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the Estate of

understand, is done at home, which I don't much Gentleman-Seven. Servant girl-(In great excitement, and halfclined to faint)—Seven children!

Gentleman—But, then, to oblige you, we coul

Great German Cough Remedy. We, the undersigned, having either personally or in our families, used Welcome's Great German Cough Rimert, cheerfully certify that it proves a very excellent regetable compound, superior to any other medicine we have ever known for what it is recommended. We, therefore, unhesitatingly commend it to

Birs. B. Woodside, Eld. B. K. Partridge, Eld. H. C. Hodgkinns, Isaac Wight, Charles White, Samuel Odiorne, Jr., A. C. Locke, do. do. Lewiston, Me. WELCOME'S LIVER REGULATOR. We, the undersigned, having used Wellcome's Liver Recula-n and Dyspertic Curen for ourselves or families, hereby cer-

tify that we have found it what its proprietor claims—a super remedy for Liver Complaint. We confident y recommend it the public as an important medicine:

Charles White,

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